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What's the Amazon to Us?

Captain L. M. Overstreet, of the United States Naval Mission to Brazil, answers this question clearly and graphically in next week's issue of The Outlook. It is an article of peculiar importance to American farmers and American business men.

Published weekly by The Outlook Company, 120 East 16th Street, New York. Copyright, 1927, by The Outlook Company. By subscription $5.00 a year for the United States and Canada. Single copies 15 cents each. Foreign subscription to countries in the postal Union, $6.56.

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THE OUTLOOK, January 26, 1927. Volume 145, Number 4. Published weekly by The Outlook Company at 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y. Subscription price $5.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1893, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., and December 1, 1926, at the Post Office at Dunellen, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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The Outlook

Volume 145 January 26, 1927 Number 4

The Medicinal Liquor Bill

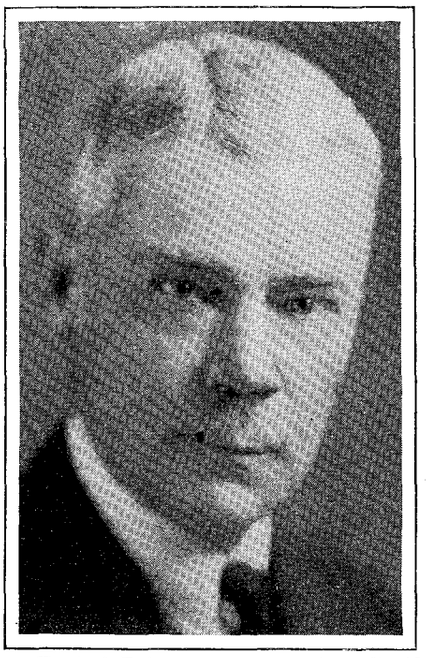
THE Green Medicinal Liquor Bill, recently introduced in the lower house of Congress, would create corporation with exclusive right to wn, manufacture, and sell spirituous quors in the United States. All other ermits for medicinal liquor would be nceled. No druggist could buy liquor om any other source. The corporation ould purchase or, failing to purchase, equire by condemnation proceedings all the legitimate spirituous liquor in the nited States and would concentrate it six regional bonded warehouses which ie corporation would own. It would ıy, also, two distilleries and operate iem, when needed, in the manufacture medicinal spirits. Purchases from stillery warehouses would include, not one liquor, but trade names, trade-arks, good will, and the like.

The Medicinal Spirits Corporation, so amed in the bill, would not be a Gov-nment concern. For a time it would e, in a sense, under Governmental di-ction, but ultimately would be entirely dependent. In the beginning the di-ctors would be appointed by the Secre-ry of the Treasury, but later on, when oney advanced from the Treasury had en repaid, the directors would be ected by the stockholders, as in an dinary corporation.

It is intended that the corporation ıould have available capital of $115,-00,000. Of this, $80,000,000 would be ised by the sale of stock, though it is ovided that business may begin when 40,000,000 has been thus raised. The maining $35,000,000, it is contem-lated, would be advanced by the Treas-ry of the United States in exchange for ld notes of the corporation. This ould become a prior claim on the earn-gs of the corporation, and a sinking nd would be created for its retirement.

The capital stock of the company ould consist of 800,000 shares each of mmon and preferred stock, the pre-rred having a par value of $100 a are and the common no par value, one are going with each share of preferred. etirement of the preferred stock would e prerequisite to election of all of the irectors by the common-stock holders, ıough four of the nine would be so ected at the first stockholders' meeting after the beginning of business by the corporation.

The stockholders would probably be, in large part, men who now own spirituous liquor in bonded warehouses. The bill provides that the corporation may pay in stock half of the purchase price



Harris & Ewing Wide World

Cyrus E. Woods

of any liquor that it buys, with minor exceptions. It is said that distillery owners, most of whom are anxious to dispose of their supplies of liquor in warehouses, have agreed to accept half cash and the rest in stock of the corporation.

Perhaps the greatest benefit from such a law would be its tendency to stop diversions from warehouses to the bootleg trade, though such diversions are admittedly small. But the dangers of such a profit-making corporation as it would create are obvious. General Andrews has expressed the belief that all such supplies of liquor should be taken over by some agency under Government supervision. He approves this bill in general; but would support such modification in the plan of financing as would make the corporation less predominantly one composed of old-time distillers as stockholders. The bill is in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, of which its author is Chairman. It is said to be strongly opposed in the Committee. If reported out, it will have rough going because of the belief that it would create, by Government authority, a monopoly which would be turned into private hands.

Why Cyrus E. Woods Is Opposed

THE Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate has asked the Senate to refuse to confirm the nomination of Cyrus E. Woods, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Already regrettable things have been done in connection with the fight against confirmation, and other animosities are likely to be fanned.

Those who oppose the nomination of Woods contend that he was appointed at the behest of Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, as a representative of Pennsylvania commercial interests. Ordinarily, it is asserted, there is not supposed to be a vacancy on the Commission until one of the Commissioners dies or resigns. Mr. Woods was appointed, however, at the expiration of a term and, it is charged, upon agreement that a Pennsylvanian would be appointed in that way.

The Pennsylvania interests for whom representation is said to have been demanded are the coal-mine operators, and the specific matter in which they required representation is the Lakes cargo coal rate case. The Pennsylvania operators have for some time demanded a wider differentiation than now exists between coal from the Pennsylvania field and coal from the Southern field to Lake ports. Operators in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee have contended that the differential asked for would bring disaster to the Southern coal fields and would work grave hardships on coal consumers in the Northwest.

The question has been for some time before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. During a part of that time, it is said, Mr. Woods was attorney for the Pittsburgh Coal Company, one of the large operators involved in the case. There has been some mention of large holdings by Mr. Woods of stocks and bonds in railroads and other corporations, but opposition to him is based mainly on his connection with the Lakes

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cargo case and the allegation that Senator Reed has frequently demanded representation for Pennsylvania interests on the Commission.

In a sense, the opposition is led by Senators from States in the Southern coal field, though Western Senators, too, have been active. One of the regrettable incidents resulted from that activity. Senator Steck, of Iowa, charged that Colonel Smith W. Brookhart, Senator-elect from Iowa, was lobbying for the confirmation of Woods's nomination. He intimated that Brookhart was paying a debt to Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, who supported Brookhart in the contest for the seat which Steck now occupies. No evidence was found in support of the charge, and, after investigation by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, Senator Steck withdrew it.

What About the Next Coal Strike?

If there is never another coal miners' strike, the recent action of the House Inter-State Commerce Committee in refusing to report the Parker Bill will have no evil results. If there ever is another coal strike—and he is an extreme optimist who believes that the old, deep-seated animosities between operators and miners have been permanently composed—the action of the Committee will have the evil effect of leaving the Government as powerless as it has been in the past to do anything effective toward protecting the public interest.

It is true that the Parker Bill, so called, may not have been the best possible bill. But it was the best that the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the House could do toward making a good bill. It was, in fact, a committee bill rather than an individual's bill. It was a composite, containing features of various bills that were introduced. Drafted by the Committee, it took the name of the chairman.

And this bill would, if it failed to do enough, at least have done something. It would have given the President authority to declare an emergency after a strike had been in progress for thirty days. It would have given the Inter-State Commerce Commission authority to establish, under strike conditions, priorities in shipments of coal. It is difficult to understand why the Committee, after patching this bill together as the best it could offer, should vote to let it suffocate in a pigeonhole. Some fear was expressed that passage of the bill would encourage attempts at Government regulation of other businesses.

The action of this Committee does not, of course, exclude the possibility of coal-strike legislation at this session. The Senate might pass a bill and send it to the House. Or the House might force the Parker Bill out of committee. The probability of either action, however, appears remote. The next miners' strike will probably find us as completely unprepared as we were when the last one came.

Another Railroad Merger

Two Northwestern railroads, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, have made an active contribution to the discussion of an impending legislative problem: Shall railroads merge as they themselves plan or as the Inter-State Commerce Commission suggests? A committee representing the two roads has announced its intention of petitioning the Commission for permission to unite the two systems; and it also has inferentially admitted that the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy system will eventually be a factor in the merger. On the other hand, the principal opposition expected from the Commission is on the ground that this merger would disarrange the tentative groupings the Commission has made—the Northern Pacific with the Burlington, and the Great Northern with the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul—and that the railroads' proposal would leave the St. Paul ungrouped.

The three roads which want to merge are the "Hill roads," which James J. Hill controlled and tried unsuccessfully—because of contemporary anti-trust provisions—to merge in 1904. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific are parallel transcontinental lines, which, however, both enter Chicago from Minneapolis by the Burlington tracks and use certain other trackage in common. For transcontinental business, especially freight, they are strongly competitive; but the bulk of the local business of the Great Northern is in the eastern part of these railroads' Minnesota-North Dakota-Montana-Washington territory, whereas most of the Northern Pacific's local branch lines are in the west of that region. Although, since the death of James J. Hill, the ownership of the roads has been divided, large blocks of stocks in both companies are owned in common, and both companies jointly own the preponderance of the stock of the Burlington. Even without merging, the Burlington gives the two northern roads access to Denver, Lincoln, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Fort Worth.

Expert transportation opinion consulted by The Outlook indicates that, on the basis of the present meager announcement, the merger proposal is logical and sound and that the resulting system—which, including the Burlington, would be larger than the two Canadian railway systems, and which, even without the Burlington, would be larger than the Southern Pacific, the present largest-mileage road in the United States—would not be so unduly large as to be against the public interest. Every consolidation proposal entails some limitation of competition; but the degree in this case would not be beyond the control of public regulation; and, furthermore, competition at many common points would be continued by the St. Paul, the Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific Line. Contrary to weakening the service of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern by decreasing their competition, the merger should strengthen railroad service in the Northwest by sharing the strength of the Burlington with the two northern "Hill roads," thus making a better-balanced and stronger whole. Whether or not even more efficient operation and greater general stability might be expected from the original Inter-State Commerce Commission plan to include the St. Paul is another question—and one which defines sharply the issue, eventually to be decided by Congress, between Government initiative and railroad initiative for mergers.

A Startling Accusation to Be Sifted

Headlines such as "Reds Paid Police Graft, says A. F. L.," and statements that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has brought charges that during the furriers' strike in New York City not long ago the furriers' union, after it came under control of Communist leaders, had spent a large sum, put at between $50,000 and $100,000, much of it paid "for protection" to policemen and officials, entirely misrepresent the facts. What has happened is that a committee of the Federation has been investigating the expenditure of money in that strike and has placed the record of its hearings in the hands of President Green, and that the Federation's Executive Council has authorized him to take the matter up with the New York city officials. Mr. Green and Joseph Ryan, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York, have joined in disclaiming responsibility for the charges. It would be quite wrong and unjust to give credence to the sensational allegations that have got into press despatches. A thorough investigation of the matter will take place.

It is well known that the Federation of Labor is as a body and in large majority opposed to Communist doctrine and that it fights that influence within

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The organs of our own power

(Measure for Measure, Act I, Scene 1)

Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal

The procession turned off somewhere!

From Miss Nannie H. Rice, A. & M. College, Miss.

North in the Washington Post

He should have a 5-5-3-man-sized navy

From Cyrus A. Smale, Washington, D. C.

James in the St. Louis Star

"You've no business interfering"

From Anna Brightman, St. Louis, Mo.

Kirby in the New York World

"I claim as much right to recognize a government as you"

From Arthur Phillips, Leonia, N. J.

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its body as inconsistent with the Federation's basic ideas about organized labor. In this furriers' strike the Reds got control of the strike, denounced the attempts of the others to make terms with the employers, and settled it themselves after an expenditure for all purposes (according to a statement attributed to Mr. Ryan, of the New York Central Trades Council) of over $800,000. The allegations as to payments to the police were made before the Federation's investigating committee.

There never was a case in which it was more obviously right to refuse to believe wholesale and startling charges of corruption before the evidence had been thoroughly and publicly sifted.

Farm Relief

THE fight for "farm relief" is again on in the lower house of Congress, and is likely to continue, intermittently, both there and in the Senate, until the session ends. Advocates of such legislation are more hopeful than they have been before of final success, but most of them are inclined to expect it in the next Congress rather than at this session. That, however, will not prevent strenuous effort from now until March 3.

The new McNary-Haugen Bill has been reported by the House Committee on Agriculture, though it displaced the Crisp-Curtis bi-partisan bill on the crucial test by a vote of only 11 to 10. Later efforts to report the Crisp-Curtis Bill had less support.

The new McNary-Haugen Bill is essentially the same as the two old bills of that name, but with some differences as to the way in which the result of disposing of surpluses is to be brought about. The purpose of the first McNary-Haugen Bill was to dump the surplus abroad at whatever price it would bring, to the end that the domestic price might be stimulated. The second McNary-Haugen Bill was animated by a purpose to make the tariff effective for farmers by manipulating the surplus in such way that tariff protection would apply to the bulk of the crop. The purpose of the present McNary-Haugen Bill is to set up an organization which will dispose of the entire crop—both the portion sold abroad and the bulk consumed at home—to the best possible advantage. The equalization fee feature, however, remains the same. And that is the point around which, more recently at least, the battle has raged.

The Crisp-Curtis Bill, which is generally believed to have a measure of Administration support, is the same in purpose and practically the same in language as the McNary-Haugen Bill, except as to the equalization fee. Both bills would establish a revolving fund of $250,000,000 out of which a Federal board would aid farmers' co-operative organizations in the marketing of crops. Under the Crisp-Curtis Bill, however, return would be made to the Government, not by the assessment of an equalization fee, but from profits made by the co-operatives in the handling of crops.

The farm organizations, in large part, appear to favor the McNary-Haugen Bill. The American Farm Bureau Federation, the Cotton Growers' Exchange, the Corn Belt Federation, and the Executive Committee of Twenty-two have definitely approved it. They maintain that those who formerly opposed farm relief legislation on the ground that it would put the Government in business have now lost sight of that fact in their opposition to the equalization fee feature. These organizations contend that the Crisp-Curtis Bill would have the effect of putting the Government in business, while the McNary-Haugen Bill would not.

A Yankee Sesqui-Centennial

VERMONT declared its independence a hundred and fifty years ago this month.

It was not one of the colonies to assert liberty and Statehood in 1776. Indeed, then and for fifteen years to come it was a question what Vermont was. It had been called the New Hampshire Grant, and until it was admitted as a State in 1791 its people were involved in complicated quarrels with New Hampshire and New York over land grants and division lines. This little war was not without bloodshed, as witness the "Westminster Massacre." Even after Vermont's declaration of independence in 1777 it was at first called New Connecticut, for many of its people came from the Nutmeg State, and for a time Vermont had claimed sixteen New Hampshire towns east of the Connecticut River.

When, therefore, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys seized Ticonderoga in 1775, Vermont was practically carrying on an independent war against King George III.

How petty the real issue between New York and Vermont was is seen from the fact that New York agreed in 1790 to accept $30,000 for its land claims and to withdraw its opposition to the admission of Vermont to the Union—it was the first to come in after the Constitution was adopted.

A delightfully quaint and humorous picture of Vermont's early days is found in "Danvis Folks," "Uncle Lisha's Shop," and other stories by Judge Rowland E. Robinson, who also wrote a capital book about Vermont in the "American Commonwealth Series."

In celebrating this sesqui-centennial there can hardly be too much said in praise of the hardihood and independence of this mountain community.

Baseball Still on Trial

HARDLY had the charges of crookedness in baseball in 1917 brought by two ex-players, Risberg and Gandil, been disposed of by Judge Landis than the attack upon Cobb and Speaker began again in a new form. When the new hearing precipitated by a newspaper statement from Ban Johnson, President of the American League, is concluded, baseball fans and the public at large may hope for a cessation of these revivals of the scandals of 1917 and 1919.

As to the hearing on the Risberg-Gandil charges, Judge Landis sustained the assertion of the men attacked and other witnesses that these accusations were false and had no evidence behind them. It is admitted that a purse was made up by players on the Chicago White Sox team and given to players on the Detroit team. It was, however, not a bribe to throw a certain game, but a token of appreciation of the service the Detroits did them by winning a series of four games in the pennant race against the Boston American team. Thus this reward was a voluntary tribute to the donees for doing their duty and playing their best. In fact, this matter was brought up six years ago and similar charges disproved. Judge Landis properly disapproves of "giving any gift or reward by the players or management of another club for services rendered or supposed to be or have been rendered in defeating a competing club." He also suggests penalties for players making bets on any league ball game, whether their team is engaged or not.

Ban Johnson's newspaper statement shows hostility toward Judge Landis and he says that Landis, and not himself, is responsible for the attack on Cobb and Speaker. Yet he declares that these men will never be allowed to play in or manage an American League Club. Of Cobb he says, "I don't believe Ty Cobb ever played a dishonest game in his life. . . . I love Ty Cobb," but "we let him go because he had written a peculiar letter about a betting deal that he couldn't explain and because I felt that he had violated a position of trust." Johnson talks darkly and mysteriously about Speaker,

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but makes no positive assertion of crookedness.

It seems to most of us that the time has come, if baseball is to maintain itself as a National sport as well as a lucrative business, when it might be well to let an informal statute of limitations apply against charges more than six years old. But is professional baseball any longer a sport?

Swimming from Catalina

A DRAMATIC finish of a "transatlantic swim" enacted recently by University of Glasgow students for their credulous townsmen—with an "American girl" (one of their own number disguised) paddling up the harbor, after daily bulletins of progress across the ocean, to be pulled from the water exhausted—was a bit overdrawn. Nevertheless the difficult aquatic expanses still unconquered by modern swimmers are becoming fewer.

At three o'clock of one morning last week flares and automobile headlights on a rocky stretch of southern California coast guided a seventeen-year-old Canadian boy through the last few numbing hundreds of yards from Catalina Island —a channel hitherto impassable to swimmers. He, George Young, had swum perhaps thirty miles, because strong currents had carried him from the straight course. He had swum for nearly sixteen hours, plunging his greased right arm into the water fifty-four times a minute with prodigious regularity. He had left behind him 101 rivals who had entered the water with him at Catalina Island—veteran rivals, English Channel conquerors among them, from among whom the favorites in the discouraging attempt to reach the mainland had been picked. But while he had continued through the afternoon and night, they had given up, one by one, beaten rather by cold than by fatigue. Even after Young had reached the shore, another man and two women continued swimming far behind him. But they could not fight to the land.

Young's success won for him the $25,000 stake offered by William Wrigley, Jr., for the winner of the swim, if any reached the mainland. The announcement of that reward had induced Young and a companion to set out from home in Toronto. After many difficulties on the way, their ancient motorcycle finally broke down completely in Arkansas. Thence the new Leander was given a "lift" all the way to his Hellespont by a honeymoon couple in a "flivver."

This boy's victory, unexpected by every one else, is the more appealing to a sympathetic American public because he was determined to win to provide a California home for his widowed mother.

Sport or Spectacle?

FOOTBALL, dormant now as a game, continues wakeful and active as a state of mind. It has become the symbol of American college sports. It is the

International

George Young

resource on which other sports draw for their financial sustenance. It sets the standard for athletic prowess. As a topic for discussion it is always timely.

Taking football as his text, President Lowell, of Harvard, in his annual report, points out the central fact in the athletic problem of American schools and colleges. Though others have recognized this central fact, no one has stated it more effectively than has President Lowell in these words:

> Much of the evil in the world comes from errors in ideas, from a simple failure to think clearly and to grasp the essential, as distinguished from the superficial, elements in a situation. We are apt to form a habit without considering whither it leads, or to have a dim idea of an object, adopt a means of reaching it, forget the object and develop the means until it is quite inconsistent with the object to be attained. These things are true of college athletics.
>
> Beginning as voluntary games played by those who enjoyed them, they became contests between teams of different colleges, attracted more and more attention, became more and more expensive, until they wholly outgrew the capacity of the undergraduates to manage them, and expanded into great spectacles attracting vast audiences and collecting great sums in gate money to be used in an elaborate system of coaching.
>
> At present, the intercollegiate sports resemble less those of fifty years ago than they do the World Series of the professional baseball leagues, the games in the Coliseum in Rome, or the races in Constantinople which brought Justinian into conflict with the populace.

Declaring that devoting attention almost wholly to intercollegiate teams is even less justified than devoting attention almost exclusively to high scholars, President Lowell continues:

> As the object of teaching is to develop the intellectual qualities of every mind to the fullest possible extent, so the object of athletics is the greatest physical development of all; and if that be the object, athletic exercise should be encouraged and opportunities therefore provided for all.
>
> Now intercollegiate contests are a vital element in maintaining athletic interest, for what men admire, that they do; but, like other things, these contests are a means to an end, which tend in the popular mind to become an end in themselves.

Recognizing the changed conditions which make a small college nowadays with a system for recruiting athletes a fit contestant with "a great university that does not regard the winning of football victories as a prime object in higher education," President Lowell commends the effort to reduce the number of spectacular games. "Intercollegiate games," he says, "should be conducted for the benefit of the students, by them and by the appropriate authorities of the university, not by others to furnish entertainment to alumni and the public."

To many writers on sports President Lowell may seem to be speaking in an unknown tongue. It is perhaps too much to expect them to understand a state of mind which does not regard every proposal that makes the game more spectacular, and therefore provides more for the spectators' money, as necessarily an improvement. Perhaps the best way to describe the present athletic situation in our colleges is to say that it seems actually revolutionary to

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propose that university students should not be employed as gladiators in a coliseum.

Cornell's Scenic Campus

THERE are many other universities with a greater cash endowment than Cornell; there is none in the East that is richer in the natural beauty of its surroundings. The Cornell campus is perched on a lofty eminence overlooking the valley of Lake Cayuga. It is bordered by ravines that are lovely enough to deserve transportation to some National Park. The chance that Cornell would permit them to be so transported seems, however, to have completely vanished, for a generous alumnus, Colonel Henry W. Sackett, of New York, has given $200,000 to assure their preservation. To our minds, this fifth of a million will be better used than some gifts which have gone to the creation of buildings and the endowment of professorships.

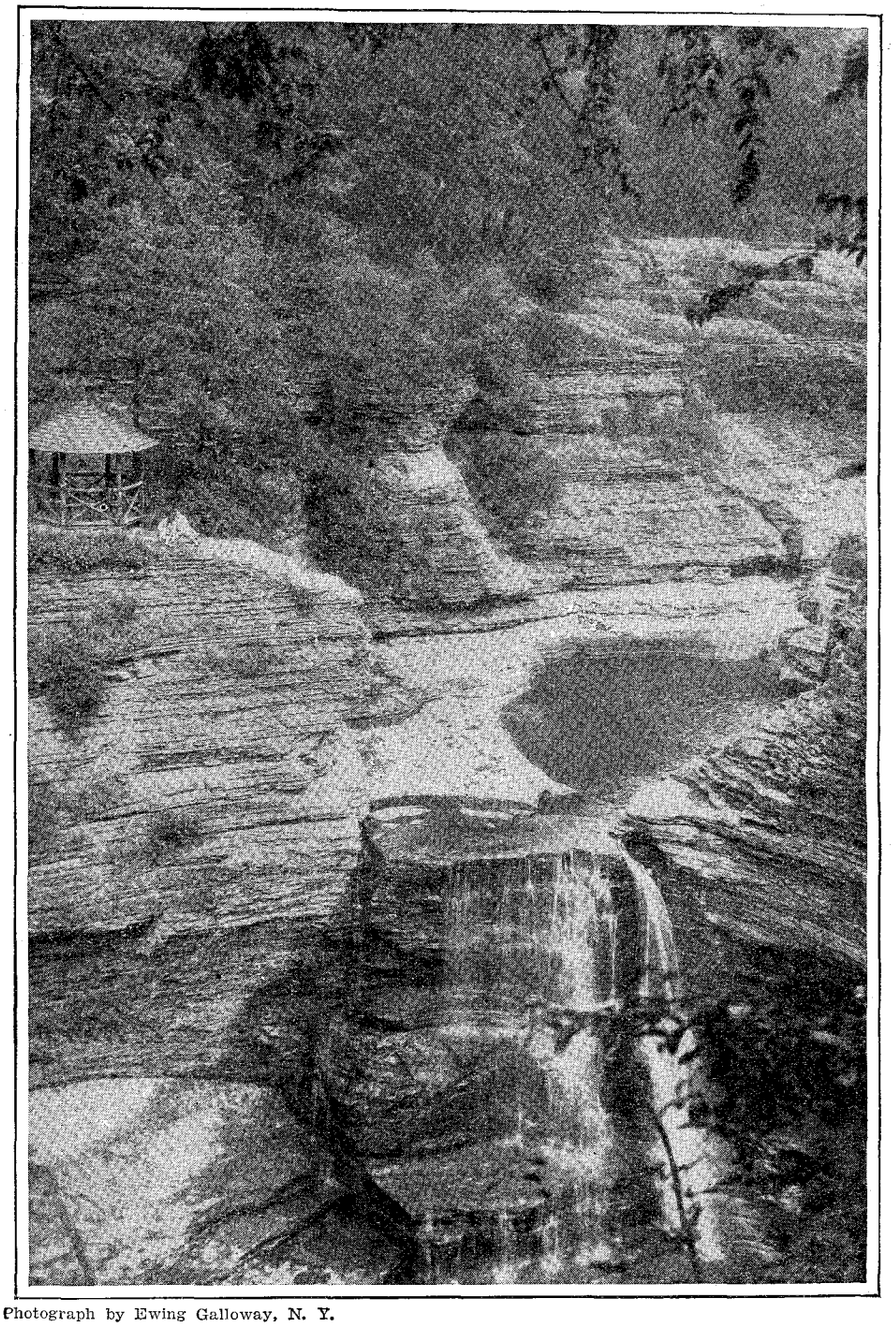
There was a time when some of the fraternity houses almost overhanging the ravines were permitted to dispose of their tin cans by the simple process of letting them slide down the bank. Probably this quaint custom has long since fallen into disuse. The gift of Colonel Sackett ought to prevent forever its re-establishment.

Dawes Aids a Peace Plan

VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES has given his half of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1925 to promote the sort of service which the award itself is intended to recognize. He shared the prize for 1925 with Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He received a check for 59,082 Swedish kronor, equivalent to about $15,775, and at once assigned it to the endowment fund for the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, which is to be established at Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore.

The Nobel Peace Prize, as Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Page School Trustees, wrote in acknowledging the gift, was intended to recognize the efforts of individuals in the cause of peace. Vice-President Dawes received the honor for his work as chairman of the committee of experts who drafted the plan for financing war reparations by Germany after France had occupied the Ruhr. The school for which he made his donation is to be founded to train experts in international relations, whose service, based on knowledge of the fundamentals of statesmanship, may be expected to make wars less likely. His gift is a recognition of the increasing contacts of the United States with the rest of the world and our need of more men of special intelligence in this field of National service. Any such gift is to be praised.

In the past we have notoriously failed to provide adequate training for men competent for such work. At the same time, we have been able to draw into our diplomatic service from ordinary activities men who have proved themselves in many cases the peers of highly trained ambassadors and ministers. Such, for example, was the man in whose memory the new School of International Relations is to be named—Walter Hines Page. An agency which is to afford better facilities for research and teaching in the field of international relations is to be welcomed enthusiastically. It will produce many highly qualified men whose capacities would not otherwise have been made available to the country. But in the development of experts and specialists it would be regrettable if a standard should be established which would debar men from the ordinary walks of life. To do so would never be true to the character of America. The best solution of our problems of foreign policy will always be found in the combination of expert intelligence with the judgment of the man of wide experience in ordinary affairs.



Photograph by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

The gorge below Triphammer Falls, Ithaca, New York—a bit of endowed beauty

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The St. Lawrence Waterway

In 1924 President Coolidge appointed a commission of economists, with Herbert Hoover as its chairman, to advise upon the development of a shipway from the Great Lakes to the sea. Recently it gave its conclusions to the President. In pursuing its study, the commission had available the report which a joint commission of the United States and Canada made in 1922 and a survey completed early in December, 1926, by the Board of Engineers of the United States Army. The report of a joint engineering board of the two countries, appointed, as was the Hoover commission, at the recommendation of the previous joint commission, was given to the President simultaneously with Mr. Hoover's report.

The conclusions of the commission of economists were:

First.—The construction of the shipway from the Great Lakes to the sea is imperative both for the relief and for the future development of a vast area in the interior of the continent.

Second.—The shipway should be constructed on the St. Lawrence route, provided suitable agreement can be made for its joint undertaking with the Dominion of Canada.

Third.—The development of the power resources of the St. Lawrence should be undertaken by appropriate agencies.

Fourth.—Negotiations should be entered into with Canada in an endeavor to arrive at agreement upon all these subjects. In such negotiations the United States should recognize the proper relations of New York to the power development in the international section.

The two alternative routes of the proposed shipway are (1) by reconstruction of the present canal from the Hudson River to Lake Ontario and by making use of the new Canadian Welland Canal into Lake Erie; and (2) by the Hudson-Ontario Canal and a new canal which would connect Lake Ontario and Lake Erie through United States territory. The considerations that caused the Hoover commission to recommend the St. Lawrence route (which would utilize the Welland Canal) were principally those of lower costs of development and maintenance. The estimates indicate that the St. Lawrence route would cost $123,000,000 or $148,000,000, depending upon plans for water-power development in connection with the waterway's rapids, as against $506,000,000 for the Hudson-Ontario-Welland route and $631,000,000 for the Hudson-Ontario-American canal route. The relative maintenance charges per ton of freight are estimated similarly at 43 cents, $1.64, and $2.06. Prospective water-power income in connection with the St. Lawrence development is an important factor in reducing the estimated costs of that route.

The distance from Lake ports to northern Europe by the St. Lawrence would be 625 miles shorter than by the all-American route. The fact that New York would be 1,550 miles farther from Lake ports than by the all-American route, and consequently that South Atlantic ports would be farther, though not as greatly as New York, was overborne in the consideration of the commission by the lower costs of the St. Lawrence route. The report gives assurance that American Atlantic ports and American railroads would not be hurt by the new route to the sea, because the volume of shipping by the new route, economically important as it would be, would amount to only a fraction of the railroad and port business with which it would compete.

The actual construction of the route is estimated by the report to require eight years. Before construction becomes the problem, however, the influential exponents in Congress of the alternative routes have to be won over.

Wide World

Captain George H. Wilkins

Science and the Arctic

Now that the North Pole has been visited by men in sledge, airplane, and giant dirigible, the work of Arctic exploration may be carried on with an eye on science rather than on stunt-doing. It is scientific study that the Detroit Arctic expedition has in mind.

Captain George H. Wilkins, leader of the expedition, plans to leave Seattle about the middle of February with two Stinson planes capable of 1,500-mile range, which will be supplemented by a 73-foot-wing Fokker monoplane, now awaiting him at Fairbanks, Alaska. Between March 10 and 15 he plans to fly to Point Barrow with the two Stinson planes. He proposes to use one of the smaller planes for a scouting trip northwest from Point Barrow (perhaps for 600 miles), then to make an ice landing and take soundings. If the presence of land farther on seems indicated, he will return to Point Barrow, take out the big Fokker (its range is 3,000 miles) and try to reach the indicated land and establish a meteorological station there for the summer.

This is a different plan from that of last year's Wilkins expedition, which was only partly carried out. The knowledge now sought is largely in the field of meteorology—particularly knowledge of great storms and the southern hurricanes. An eminent British scientist who is co-operating with Captain Wilkins believes that a knowledge of polar climatology will aid the solution of puzzling storm problems.

Ur Four Thousand Years Ago

There are other points of interest about Ur besides the fact that it was once Abraham's "home town" and that it was first a stronghold of the Sumerians and later became, as the Bible says, "Ur of the Chaldees." The most recent excavations have uncovered part of the residence section, and the houses—some of many rooms, others of but two or three—show that the wealthy and the poor lived side by side and that the city was well advanced for its time as regards domestic architecture.

One curious find was that of an underground chamber or chapel. It had something that may have been an altar, and round about were thirty bowls containing each the bones of a little child. Hitherto the belief has been that there was in Ur no worship of the terrible

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Moloch nor consequent sacrifice of child life. Professor Wooley, of the exploration force working under the control of the University of Pennsylvania, believes, therefore, that the altar was in honor of a deity who loved children and that the chamber was really a children's cemetery. Others incline to the idea that there must, after all, have been worship of some malignant deity and that these little ones were sacrificed in propitiation. Perhaps some of the large number of tablets newly found may throw light on this question and on the daily life of the people. So far we know much more about their worship of the moon-god than of their domestic and personal relations.

A Prayer-Book Parade

THE spectacle of Protestant Episcopalians in London marching with banner and song to Lambeth Palace, there to present a petition to the archbishops and bishops in solemn conclave assembled, is yet one more evidence that spiritual issues still stir the emotions of men. The revision of the English Prayer-Book has been proceeding for years, and is now submitted to the House of Bishops, nor will there be an end to this complicated legislation until Parliament itself has ratified what the Church has approved. Many have been the controverted points. But not even the service of marriage has aroused the feelings which are concentrated on what may be called the Catholic struggle. And that battle is fought over the proposed authority to reserve the Sacrament. It is on this ceremonial that Anglo-Catholics and Anglo-Protestants are taking their stand.

On the surface, the Anglo-Catholics are reasonable enough. They do not ask that the old Prayer-Book should be abolished. They merely advocate an alternative prayer-book for optional use. Just as the Authorized and the Revised Versions of the Scriptures may be read in church according to the clergyman's preference, so would it be with the two liturgies. No Protestant vicar would be compelled to reserve the Sacrament, but no Catholic vicar would be forbidden so to do.

If the Protestants object to this compromise, it is because they know that it gives to the Catholic enthusiast all he wants, namely, full freedom to go ahead towards Rome. The Sacrament, reserved for the sick and dying, will be exposed for worship by the congregation as a whole. And the Catholic Party, having ignored the law hitherto, will be unrestrained in the future by the safeguards attached to the new concessions.

The Protestants are divided between the Low Church (or, in American terms, Fundamentalists) and the Broad Church (or Modernists). The Low Church face the Catholics with Scripture; the Broad Church, led by men like Dean Inge, face the Catholics with science. At the moment, the protagonist of the anti-Romanizing party is Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Birmingham. And his language might have been uttered by John Knox or John Calvin or one of their fellow-reformers. The consecrated wafer, he declares, "by itself has no more value than a penny placed in the hand of a dying man to pay his fare to the grim ferryman who shall take him safely across the Styx." To receive the Sacrament at death would be, therefore, not a spiritual consolation, but—as one commentator puts it—"a useless and degrading superstition."

International

Arnold Daly

This distinguished actor was burned to death in New York on January 12. He was fifty-one years old. Mr. Daly deserved the gratitude of the American theater-going public for his pioneer work in staging the plays of Bernard Shaw

To this controversy the English people as a whole, being unchurched and indeed unchapeled also, are indifferent. To pretend that the laity follow the Catholic Party would be absurd. But equally inaccurate would it be to suppose that the negations of Modernism have captured the masses. The struggle is, as it has always been, between beliefs, not between unbeliefs; between Sacrament and Scripture, not between Sacrament and science. The men and women who marched to Lambeth were not evolutionists but Evangelicals. And that is why the issue is so serious for the Church. The people who are quarreling happen to be the people who care. They are the people who find time and money for the Church, and their loss would be irreparable.

A Correction

IN The Outlook of December 29 the statement appeared, under the heading "Admitting Alien Wives and Children," that the Senate had voted to admit 35,000 wives and children of aliens who had come to the United States before July 1, 1926, and who have applied for naturalization. The date should have been printed July 1, 1924.

States' Rights and States' Duties

IN his inaugural address before a throng in which many individuals wore badges bearing the slogan "Ritchie for President," the only Governor of Maryland elected for more than one term set forth his doctrine of States' rights. "We have drifted too far down the stream of Federal centralization," he said, and continued: "If you let the inherent and historical character of your Government change; if you let the States yield their vitality and become anæmic and dependent things; if you look on while centralization breeds its bureaucrats, its petty tyranny, and its incompetency; if unprotestingly you stand by while the rights of citizenship are confiscated; then do not say the fault lies in the stars when liberty and equality of opportunity fade and tolerance bids the land farewell."

If Governor Ritchie is to get a hearing from the people of the Nation for his demand for the rights of the States, he cannot stop with rights. Every right entails a corresponding duty. The right of suffrage is useless to a people who disregard the duty of employing it. The right to enforce the law is of no value to those who leave the law unenforced. The right of local self-government means nothing to people who cannot or will not govern themselves.

The best way for a State to assert its rights is by performing its duties. In these days when a corporation chartered in one State does its principal business in another; when a drunken driver who has got his drink in one State may commit manslaughter in another; when the low economic standards of one State

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drag like a weight upon the higher standards of another, the American people will seek remedies for injury elsewhere if the several States do not provide remedies themselves.

The politician who discovers and proclaims a doctrine of State duties will find a fair field for his activities and few rivals.

Mexico and the American Public

A NEWS reel in a New York moving-picture theater lately began with a "close-up" of President Coolidge, followed by one of President Calles of Mexico, then one of Secretary Kellogg, then Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and ended with a parade of United States Marines carrying the flag. The spectators greeted the picture of Coolidge in silence. They applauded slightly for Calles. Some individuals hissed Kellogg. A good many more cheered Borah. Then the crowd broke into cheers for the Marines and the Stars and Stripes.

What did the responses show? Obviously, indifference or hostility to the Administration policy of forcing the issues with Mexico over her oil and land laws, some friendliness to the Mexican President, admiration for the Senate leader, who opposes the use of coercion against Mexico, and genuine instinctive patriotism in greeting the Marines and the flag. In other words, this was not a crowd of "Reds"—it was an ordinary American crowd of "movie fans."

The incident is not to be taken too seriously, of course. It was only one audience. And New York is New York, with a high percentage of Tammany Democrats. The responses in other cities might have been different. But neither is the incident without interest or significance. In many places the responses would probably have been similar.

Mr. Kellogg's statement to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations charging "the Bolshevik leaders" in Russia and Communists in the United States and in Mexico with using Mexico and Latin America as "a base for activity against the United States" has not greatly impressed public opinion in this country. Certainly it has not seemed to have much bearing upon the questions at issue between the United States and Mexico. Whatever fear there was of Bolshevism in this country, ill founded as that fear was, has almost if not quite vanished, and it cannot be easily stirred by quotations from reports of the virtually negligible so-called workers' party. Certainly Mr. Kellogg's statement did not throw much light upon the policy of the Administration toward Mexico; for we cannot believe that that policy has been really affected by fears of Bolshevism. Unwise, crude, extreme, unjust, as certain legal provisions in Mexico are, they are incidental to a struggle of which we in the United States have had no experience, and they should be understood in the light of Mexico's past. Privilege was for so many years in the saddle in Mexico that it is not surprising that the oppressed, when they secure power, should pass the bounds of even-handed justice; and it is not conceivable that any one who has studied the revolts of the oppressed in other lands and at other times can be surprised at some of the excesses in Mexico. On the whole, it is clear that the people of America look with sympathy on the efforts to repair ancient wrongs in Mexico, and we cannot think that the Administration fails to share that sympathy.

But we have more than sympathy to guide us in our action toward Mexico's struggle for liberty. Self-interest should enable us to welcome whatever may lead to the diffusion of wealth among the Mexican people and to the political and economic freedom of the individual Mexican. It is true that turmoil incidental to such a struggle halts business and cuts down production; but the struggle itself is leading toward prosperity. When Mr. Calles was visiting this country before his inauguration as President of Mexico, he said in the course of an address that one purpose of his party was to see that all the Mexican peons could wear shoes and stockings, and that that was of some interest to the American shoe industry. That, of course, served merely as an illustration of the principle that prosperity is stable in proportion as its base is broad. Those who measure progress by the dollar as a yardstick have as much reason as the idealists have for welcoming every effort for making the common people of Mexico better educated, better clothed, better fed, and better supplied with land and means of self-support.

No doubt is possible that the great majority of the American people do not want trouble with Mexico, or a use of force to impose our view of the rights of foreign property-owners in Mexico. The public is thoroughly in accord with the Administration—so far as the situation is understood—in insisting upon the legitimate claims of citizens of the United States. But it believes that such claims can be successfully defended without recourse to our superior power. That is why the proposal to arbitrate the dispute between Mexico and the United States over oil and land titles is making headway. The idea of arbitration was advanced first by Mexico; that was inevitable, because it would involve provisions of her Constitution, and so touch upon her sense of sovereignty. But it should be readily welcomed by the United States.

We in this country have often professed our belief in the principle of arbitration. The United States played a leading part in setting up the Hague Court of Arbitration, to which the Mexicans are now suggesting that the question of foreign property rights under the Mexican Constitution be referred. It is worth recalling that the first case to be referred to the Hague Tribunal was the so-called Pious Fund case, involving a controversy between Mexico and the United States. It would be fitting if the precedent then established should be observed in the present crisis, and honored by a peaceful adjustment of the difficulty. Certainly that is the solution which the mass of the American people would welcome.

If he finds the way open to such a settlement, President Coolidge will be able to count again on a more friendly reception of his next "close-up" in the moving-picture theaters. And that is something that no President ever is able or inclined to disregard. Indeed, the friendly applause of the average crowd is the essential sign and seal of his success.

The Dike and the Dugout

Two Parables

THE nullificationists are busy these days in deploring the amount of money which the Government spends on the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Most of them are satisfied with calling the attention of the world at large to the size of the total. Not many of them take the trouble to compare this sum with other expenditures which lighten Uncle Sam's purse and the purses of his nephews and nieces.

Let us accept the statements of the nullificationists at their face value. Let us suppose that the Government is spending an exceptionally large amount on the enforcement of the Volstead Act. What conclusions can be properly drawn from that fact?

Along the banks of the Mississippi a group of engineers and laborers are struggling to stem the rising floods of the

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Father of Waters. Hurriedly a young engineer dashes along the levee top to his chief. "Colonel," he shouts, "that new fill below the bend is caving in. Let me have two hundred men and shovels and sand-bags. I think I can hold it till the waters begin to go down." "My son," replies the Colonel, "I have been at this game longer than you have. All points in the levee are equal in the eyes of the law. It would be undemocratic to pay more attention to one point than another. If you can't hold your place in the line with your authorized proportion of workmen, we will have to let that part of the bank go."

In a dugout a few miles behind the firing line the commanding general sits. A bell rings. He puts the telephone to his ear. A voice says: "A serious attack is developing along my sector. There is every evidence that the enemy mean to try to break through the line at this point. We'll need all the reserves available to hold our position when the push begins." "Sorry," replies the general. "Every point on the line is as important as every other. We must distribute our ammunition and reserves equally. We don't wish to play favorites. If the enemy break through your position, they'll just have to break through, and that is all there is about it."

Once an editor of The Outlook wrote a simple article on fishing. An overanxious subscriber wrote in to ask if the article was intended as a parable about the German Kaiser. Perhaps the parables in this editorial may be mistaken for an article on fishing. It is possible, however, that they have some bearing on the complaints of the nullificationists.

A "Country Trick"—and a City Blunder

THE Tennessee Supreme Court has upheld the validity of the so-called anti-evolution law, has set aside the penalty imposed upon John T. Scopes because of a technical error committed by the trial judge in imposing a fine in excess of the legal limit, has remanded the case for new trial but with the recommendation to the Attorney-General of the State that he enter a *nolle prosequi*. "All of us agree," said the opinion, "that nothing is to be gained by prolonging the life of this bizarre case." The Attorney-General has acted upon the recommendation of the Supreme Court and the case will not again be tried.

The effect is that the Scopes case cannot go upon direct appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the Tennessee Supreme Court is, so far as that case is concerned, final.

Dudley Field Malone, one of the distinguished city lawyers marshaled for the defense of Scopes, is quoted in the daily press as having denounced the action of Tennessee's court of last resort as "a typical country lawyer's trick."

It happens, however, that Grafton Green, who, as Chief Justice of the Tennessee Supreme Court, wrote the opinion, would compare favorably as a lawyer with the judges on any bench. Sixteen years ago, when the people of Tennessee revolted against what appeared to be an attempt at political interference with the judiciary, he was called from a dignified equity practice to run as an independent for Justice of the Supreme Court. Perhaps it was the wealth of legal tradition about him that gave him an almost unprecedented majority. If he knew some of the "tricks" of the country lawyer, he knew none of those of the politician, country or city. But he was the son of a man—Nathan Green—who through a long lifetime had been one of America's most able professors of law, who, teaching in a small university, could none the less point to more students than most of the larger law schools could point to on the benches of many States and of the Federal courts. And Grafton Green was grandson of an elder Nathan Green who had made an enviable record as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. Such things counted in Tennessee sixteen years ago—perhaps they do still—toward giving a man a chance to show what was in him. But they never gave a man more than a chance. Grafton Green retained his position on the Supreme Court bench and attained to the Chief Justiceship neither by tradition nor by the tricks of a country lawyer, but by the qualities of an able judge.

If the lawyers for Mr. Scopes are deprived of the opportunity of pleading their case before the Supreme Court of the United States, they have to blame, not the trick of a country lawyer, but the blunder of several city lawyers. The method of testing the validity of laws in Tennessee is well established. It is a dignified procedure in equity. The New York and Chicago lawyers for Mr. Scopes must have known this fact. Or, if they did not, their Tennessee associates certainly did. But they chose to stage a spectacular contest between science and religion, with neither side really represented. They fanned passions and fomented prejudices. There have been few trials more turbulent and none more undignified. And the turbulence and lack of dignity were due mainly to the imported lawyers.

On the Scopes appeal, three of the five Justices have held that the law is valid, two of them that it broadly prohibits the teaching of the theory of evolution, one that it prohibits only the teaching of such a theory of evolution as would deny the hand of God in the creation of man. One Justice has held that the law is invalid because it is not sufficiently explicit to inform those subject to it as to what conduct on their part will render them liable to its penalties. One Justice was not on the bench when the case was heard.

Can the validity of this law now be decided in the Federal courts? That it will be may be doubted unless the lawyers involved forego the tricks of the stage long enough to carry their case properly through the courts. It is not clear to us, however, on what ground the appeal could be made to a Federal court. Constitutional provisions in the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting any State from depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law and from denying to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws have been invoked by a Tennessee taxpayer, who declares that by the anti-evolution statute he is denied the right of getting for his children through the public schools a modern education. These are the only provisions, so far as we know, that have been invoked against this law. The Constitutional provision in the First Amendment against the establishment of any religion, even if otherwise applicable to this case, is not applicable, since that provision restricts, not the legislative power of the State, but only the legislative power of Congress. It is doubtful whether even a State Constitutional provision to that effect would apply to this particular law except by a very elastic interpretation.

So ends a case that has proved nothing about science, nothing about religion, and scarcely more than nothing about the law which it called into question. Whether the anti-evolution law of Tennessee is Constitutional is a question which a court may legitimately decide. So is any question as to what that law means. But whether the law is wise is a question not for the courts but for the people and their representatives. Those who believe that such a law as this in any State is unwise, as we do, should look not to the courts for remedy but to the education of public opinion. It has been made clear that public opinion cannot be educated properly by any such means as the theatrical performance at Dayton.

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The Fine Art of Eating

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

A NEW revolution is brewing in France. It has nothing to do with reparations, the status of the franc, the Syrian mandate, or the war debt to the United States. Like all true revolutions, it is a protest against a dictatorship—the dictatorship of the French chef; and, running true to form, it has developed two parties—the conservative and the radical, the tory and the liberal. A correspondent of the New York "Times," writing from Paris, says that that gastronomic city is up in arms over French cooking. This disturbance may easily take on an international aspect, overshadowing the uprisings in China, Nicaragua, and Mexico, for everybody knows that French cooking dominates the world. A young girl of my acquaintance, on her first visit to Europe, is spending a year at school in Paris. Does she write home about the pictures in the Louvre or the Luxembourg, which she has visited; or the plain tower of Chartres, to which she has made a pilgrimage; or the lectures at the Sorbonne, which she has attended? No; her most profound impression is that "the food is marvelous." So thought we all. The world has supposed that French cooking was as unassailable as the law of gravitation. To be sure Einstein has attacked the law of gravitation, but then he is a German, and we all know that Germans, under Prussian domination, will attack anything.

But it is not a foreign invasion we now have to deal with; it is that more insidious thing, a rebellion from within. It seems that a party has arisen in Paris which desires to overthrow its real dictator, the *cordon bleu;* to abolish the doctrines of its reigning philosopher, Brillat-Savarin; and to substitute vitamins and calories in place of sauces as the standards of cookery. As in all revolutions, the rebels are not united except in one respect—they all want a change of some kind. Hamilton and Jefferson united in attacking the Government of England, but they attacked each other quite as violently on the question whether there should be more government or less government at home. One of the leaders of the new French revolution would abolish dinners entirely. He points to the fact that in the late war only 53.4 per cent of the young men called to the colors were found physically fit for service, and adds: "To-morrow the rich diner will take a full repast only once a week, contenting himself on the other days with eating sanely, hygienically, simply"—contenting himself, I suppose, with concentrated vitamins and calories. This spokesman leads what may be called the Jeffersonian wing of the revolutionists. The Hamiltonian leader, on the other hand, asserts that what French cookery needs is not less but more sauces, that a revolution is necessary because "the culinary art has fallen into stagnation." He appears to think that the *cordons bleus* and *restaurateurs,* who are the real despots of Paris, have become, as we say in this country, "hard boiled."

> Just as some children are always dressed in blue or white, chicken invariably appears garbed in watercress, veal is always garnished with little peas, while the leg of lamb is inextricably linked with green beans *à la bretonne.* What is needed are new combinations, new sauces, new dressings, new arrangements, to stimulate the palate and please the eye.

There is evidence that these Paris revolutionists are sending their secret emissaries to this country to carry on an insidious propaganda. Two editions of the famous book of Brillat-Savarin, "Physiology du goût," better known in English as "Gastronomy as a Fine Art," have just been published in New York in memory of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of the author of this classic meditation on transcendental eating. One of these editions contains an introduction by Frank Crowninshield, the witty editor of "Vanity Fair." "It is," he says, "a matter of less importance that France adopted the *Code Napoléon* in her judicial procedure than that she adopted a touch of vinegar and burnt butter in cooking an egg. We Americans are mildly interested, of course, in reading of the discovery of radium by Madame Curie, but what we really yearn to know is the name of the uncommemorated French female who first mixed a *sauce Béarnaise.* . . . In trying partially to account for the depreciated standard of taste, in America, in matters of art, it may not be amiss to point out that there is in our country to-day no interest whatever in the development of the sense of taste. . . . What can we expect, in matters of taste, from a nation that has been so negligent of one of its senses; from people who have been debauched by the frying-pan; who confess their preference for Scotch whisky over Eliza Madeira and Clos de Vougeot Burgundy? What hope is there for a nation that puts sugar on its lettuce, maple syrup on its sausages, and ice-cream on its apple pie?" The form which the new Paris revolution should take in this country, according to Mr. Crowninshield, is outlined in the program which he proposes:

> So, one of the first things needed in the United States, if we are ever to progress æsthetically, is a new national consciousness with respect to food. The matter is an urgent one. Something must be done about it. Chefs must be treated with far greater respect; their wages increased; their social position improved. Two good male cooks must be admitted to the Cabinet; a dozen women cooks to the Hall of Fame. Otherwise, we shall lapse (as far as cultivation and taste are concerned) into a state approximating to savagery.

It is quite apparent that Mr. Crowninshield belongs to the conservative wing of the reform party and has little sympathy with those gastronomical communists who would have us all live alike on a universal diet of vitamins and calories. Owen Meredith, who said,

> We may live without poetry, music and art;
> We may live without conscience and live without heart;
> We may live without friends; we may live without books;
> But civilized man cannot live without cooks,

is his poet and Brillat-Savarin is his philosopher.

Brillat-Savarin was not, as many people suppose, a cook, but a man of letters. During the French Revolution of 1789 he fled to New York, but, returning to Paris, became a Government officer. He was not a professional of the culinary art, but one of its first and most distinguished amateurs. His book is a hotch-potch of anecdotes, observations, recipes, and even philosophy and history. His most serious chapter is that in which he endeavors to defend the French word *gourmandise* from the meaning of gluttony, which he asserts has been unjustly imputed to it. In other words, he wishes to persuade mankind to treat eating as a fine art, not merely, on the one hand, as an animal passion nor, on the other, as a hygienic science. There is something in his contention worth thinking about, but those who read his book would do well to read at the same time another piece of classic writing on *gourmandise* by another Frenchman of letters. It will be found in the story of "Les trois messes basses," by Alphonse Daudet. It may be read with pleasure by the epicure, with approval by the moralist, and with benefit by the gormandizer.

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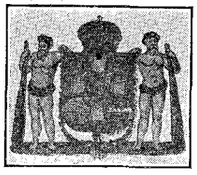
Does Europe Look Different in 1927?

By ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

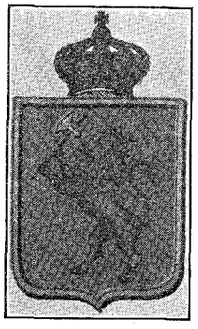
In this article The Outlook's European Correspondent, veteran member of the editorial staff, gives his annual survey of political conditions in Europe as they appear at the opening of the new year.—THE EDITORS.

DOES Europe look different in 1927? Yes. Most European countries do. Even stolid Holland does. They actually have had a change of Ministry there!



The Danes have had one too. After its two and a half years of office, they have thrown out the Labor-Socialist Stauning Cabinet, with its impossible proposal of practically complete disarmament. They have also decided to return to the gold currency standard.

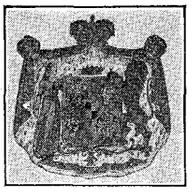
SWEDEN, with the proud record of being the first Scandinavian state to return to gold, also looks different, for she too has cast off a Socialist Ministry.



Chiefly in another direction, Norway is different. A few weeks ago she repealed her so-called prohibition law, a prohibition very far from being so radical as with us in America.

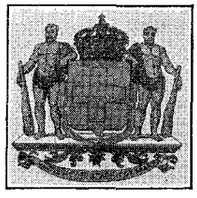
POLAND, too, has changed. A year ago pro-Poles everywhere were fearing that Grabski and Skrzynski were overstraining national resources and initiative. Those not so friendly were already prophesying Poland's end; first, because of economic crisis; second, because of internal disunion; third, because of foreign aggressions from Russia, Lithuania, and Germany. And the crisis came with the redoubtable Pilsudski as ringleader. The crisis passed, with a Government change from top to bottom, it is true, but with the Constitution still on top.

On the other hand, Czechoslovakia has changed only in being "more so." Despite everything, President Masaryk and Foreign Minister Benes are stronger than ever.



RUMANIA looks different. Where the sun was shining a year ago, you now see shadow because of the King's grave illness and the regency complications. Fortunately, clever men are active and, it is to be hoped, constructive—Bratiano, Averescu, Mitelneu, Duca.

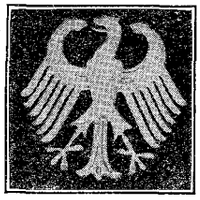
Jugoslavia has also changed sunshine for shadow. Full of years and honors, the greatest of Serb statesmen, Nikola Pashitch, has just died, an irreparable loss, and a trusted Foreign Minister had just resigned office. Who is left with a tithe of their influence?



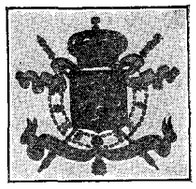
Greece is not the same as a year ago. She returns to the Presidency of Konduriotis and, what is more, now enjoys a "Ministry of All the Talent," a curious but encouraging outcome of what seemed only another dictatorship when Kondylis overthrew Pangalos.

Hungary appears slightly different. A year ago the Regency suffered unduly, both under the princely counterfeiting gang and the claims of rival princely candidates to the throne. Now the pendulum has swung so that the little Prince Otto, son of the late Emperor-King, has been gaining steadily in the graces of the people, inveterately monarchist and strongly Hapsburgian, no matter what the prejudices of the people who framed the Versailles Treaty.

Austria seems steadier and, so, different. Twelve months ago, to hear Herr Loebe for the Germans and Dr. Dinghofer for the Austrians, you would suppose that, the Versailles Treaty to the contrary notwithstanding, a political as well as economic union between Germany and Austria was about to be officially proclaimed. Yet it has not been, and effervescence, especially of the political sort, has subsided, particularly under the astute direction of Chancellor Seipel, happily again in power at Vienna.



GERMANY has decidedly and, I hope, definitely changed. Economically, a twelvemonth ago men were not at all sure that, under the Dawes Plan, Germany would show, not only the capacity, but especially the gratifying punctuality of her reparation payments during 1926. On the political side, Germany had, it is true, already signed the Locarno agreements, engaging never to modify her western frontiers by force, and, for the rest, establishing a juridical system, founded on treaties of arbitration. But, in the opinion of most Germans at that time, the Reichstag could not be induced to approve those agreements; certainly Germany would not fulfill their condition by entering the League of Nations; perhaps, indeed, the Republic would not survive! Yet the year has belied all these. Twelve months ago, the Locarno agreements were still in limbo. Now they have been ratified and form a real, going concern, materially and spiritually the great event of our time.



BELGIUM is certainly different—brave little Belgium! While France and Italy are still hemming and hawing about the stabilization of their monetary value unit, the

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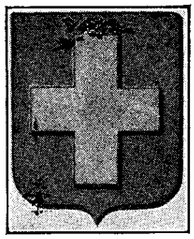
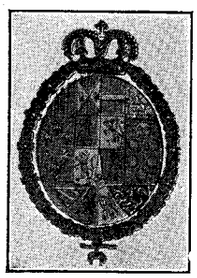
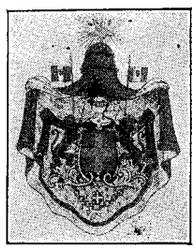
Belgians, three months ago, went ahead and did it, incidentally consolidating their floating debt. Much capital, kept abroad pending stabilization, then returned. Furthermore, to show the popular trend, in one Brussels bank alone over two thousand dollar and pound accounts have been converted into Belgian money. Moreover, the predicted export trade and price crisis did not materialize, most cases of price advance being less than 1½ per cent. Meanwhile, on the Court and social side, the nation has gained a charming Crown Princess, strengthening the royal family's popularity even beyond what it was a year ago.



It seems passing strange that sober, steady-going Switzerland should not continue the same, world without end. But the contrary is the case this year. Twelve months ago, most Swiss were horrified at the steadily mounting Socialist influence; indeed, the Socialists were openly boasting of being strong enough, in a popular referendum, to obtain the people's approval of a continuance of the war wheat monopoly (a favorite device of state Socialism), despite the bankruptcy of that institution. The Socialists were defeated in the referendum last month, and the Swiss look less worried.



SPAIN is decidedly different from what she was a year ago. She has come to another turning-point and is taking a long breath. At last she has been delivered from the Moroccan cancer that was consuming her life. Never before has Spain been able to subdue the natives of the interior of her zone in Morocco, but now, thanks chiefly to French genius and material collaboration, it has been practically done. This gives the Dictator, General Primo de Rivera, a chance to pay more attention to things at home, and he actually announces a convocation next month of the National Assembly. With the restoration to the nation of some voice in her destinies, Spain will seem different in 1927 from what she did in 1926. A striking feature, Primo proclaims, will be the reservation of some forty seats in Parliament for representatives of the working classes. He would thus continue the notably good relations with the workers' organizations maintained from the beginning of the Dictatorship.



ALSO in Italy, as is well known, a Dictatorship has practically displaced parliamentary authority. Despite this, Italy looks better than she did a year ago, for during the twelvemonth the Dictator, Benito Mussolini, has intensified his deliverance of the country from anarchy, his protection of labor, the security he has given to property, the improvement he has brought about in the public services, above all, his inculcation of the spirit of discipline, finding its particular expression in 1926 in what the Duce calls "the corporation state." The skies are certainly brighter in Italy. Exports are actually exceeding imports; in shipbuilding Italy now holds the world's second place and Europe's first place in hydroelectric power production and in artificial silk manufacture. Internationally, the year's most important event to Italy was the signature on December 29 of a treaty of conciliation and arbitration with Germany.

FRANCE looks and feels totally unlike what she did a year ago. With a four-cent franc again, instead of a three-cent, she seems surely coming back financially. This is entirely due to the wisdom, courage, and persistence of one man, Raymond Poincaré, now again, thank Heaven, Prime Minister. But how about France economically? Apparently she is witnessing a turnabout between finance and economics. There have been bad wheat and wine harvests, and coal is scarce. Result, higher prices. Nor has the franc's higher rate brought about a correspondingly general price reduction elsewhere. Commodities and rents cost a third more than they did three months ago. Buyers have stopped buying wherever possible. The lessened demand has in turn compelled the reduction of wages and the discharge of employees from shops and factories. Here is an added problem for M. Poincaré to solve. The year 1927 will look different to him from 1926 also because with the beginning of this new year the Government's right, granted it last August 3, to suppress or fuse posts, institutions, or services by decree comes to an end. The decrees have been drastic; as a result, France has now more than a hundred fewer sub-prefects than a year ago, over two hundred fewer tribunals, and over two hundred fewer prisons, yet, at the same time, sees a startling decentralization of administrative authority. The dark side of the political picture continues to be the Communist menace; in Levallois and other Paris outlying *arrondissements* having Socialist mayors you may see the red flag unpleasantly prominent. In affairs outside France there are to register the successes in Syria and Morocco; above all, the conclusion of the great work of that prudent but "impenitent" optimist, Aristide Briand—Locarno.

FINALLY, England looks different. A year ago, a jolly, rubicund John Bull —now a thin and cadaverous personage, after an unprecedented coal strike with its loss of trade and wealth. As if that were not enough, Chinese commerce, of which Britain has always had the lion's share, is now going to the bow-wows. England's changed countenance is the wryer because of the expectations that in 1927 higher taxation must be imposed to make up for loss of revenue due both to the industrial upheaval and to the trade depression as shown in the decline of exports and imports. All the same, industrial and commercial England may still walk with high head. The stoppage for many weeks of a basic commodity like coal was thought likely completely to paralyze all industries. Yet, except for the engineering and the metal trades, British industry showed its ability to carry on with a productive power far less impaired than was supposed possible. In the British Parliament, among other things, two legislative achievements deserve mention. One was the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. The Roman Catholics have long enjoyed practically all political rights. But certain restrictions on Catholic activities still remain, found in acts of Parliament from the time of Edward VI down to Queen Victoria's reign. The bill repeals all these. Then there is the betting tax. At last here is a tax for which no one need pay! For betting creates no wealth; it dissipates it. The tax should work for social good, as it already has for financial returns. Looking away from England, we find the British Empire still doing business at the old stand. The Imperial Council impressively reaffirmed British prestige and reduced General Hertzog's South African thun-

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derings of independence a year ago to a sheep's docile baa-baaing. In the foreign field the most notable event for Britain has been her definite, completely ratified entry as guaranty for the Franco-German frontier. This is an event of the very first importance to Europe and to the world.

So, as a whole, Europe looks a little different from a year ago; Europe looks more stable.

Paris, January 1, 1927.

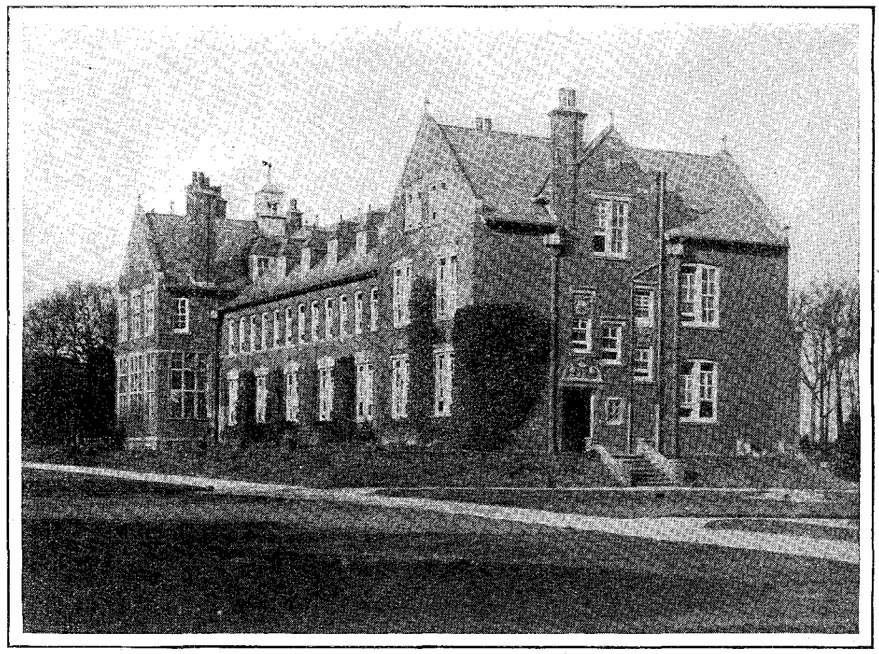
Where Boys and Masters Pull Together

The Sixth and Final Article on the Schools of England

By CHARLES K. TAYLOR

ONE warm day last July we found ourselves, the writer and his three American schoolboy cycling companions, traversing the rough wastes of northwestern Norfolk, and, with "bikes" well tarred from roads that soften disconcertingly under a hot sun, pushing our way into the charming old town of Holt, which is the seat of Gresham's School.

At the school we were seized upon by one of the most vigorous personalities of my acquaintance as the Head Master started us promptly on a swift preliminary survey of classrooms, groups of boys, laboratories, shops, music-rooms, art studio, swimming-pool, and so on. There came a general impression of sunshine, of many wide-open windows, of fresh air with a tang of the sea in it, of enthusiasm, of cleanliness, of broad grounds and fringes of woods. One soon began to sense the spirit of the place. Following that came chats with the Head Master, J. R. Eccles, and some of his folk, and, best of all, contact, in classroom, dining-hall, dormitory, and study, and on athletic fields with the boys themselves.



A Gresham's School dormitory

LET us consider the history of the school for a moment.

It was founded in the time of Elizabeth by Sir John Gresham, and until 1900 was a small affair, catering to local needs. In 1900 there came a great increase in income and endowment. Buildings were erected and a new and aggressive Head Master secured. This was G. W. S. Howson, sometimes now known as "Howson of Holt."

Howson did for Gresham's what Sanderson did for Oundle. By the practical application of unusual but psychologically sound principles he created a unique kind of school which soon reached his maximum of 240 boys, of whom 220 are boarders. Howson, intensely disapproving of those great schools in which the individual is lost in the mass, refused to accept more boys than he could know personally. Howson died in 1919, and his able successor, J. R. Eccles, has held to this idea and has splendidly maintained and developed Howson's principles.

For the remarkable success of Gresham's Howson's personality as well as his unusual and practical theories is responsible. He developed a most successful school which not only claimed to put character development before the training of the intellect—as most schools usually claim—but he actually accomplished that end to a degree that almost challenges belief. And, logically enough, with the development of high personal character there came a natural and correlated intellectual development that has brought the school no mean reputation for scholastic attainment. After all, is it not obvious that a concentration on character and personality will develop a proper attitude toward work, duty, efficiency, promptness, thoroughness, and honesty of purpose?

No visitor could remain long in that school without becoming aware of a most unusual tone and spirit. From both boys and masters there comes an overwhelming feeling of enthusiasm, of good spirit, of friendliness, of purpose, of hard work, and, very unmistakably, of cleanliness of mind and character.

My three boys were made very welcome and soon came into a close and friendly relationship with the boys of Gresham's. With their closer contact, and with that advantage of instinctive understanding of one another that most boys have, they felt the innate fineness of the spirit of those Gresham's boys even more strongly than I did. And it surprised them exceedingly to find that when no adults were near there was no change either in their attitude or conversation. Most boys lead a kind of double life, so to speak, one to be used when with grown-ups and the other when these latter are absent. It was very evident that there was no such attitude with these boys. They were themselves all the time, with no separate and perhaps less desirable a life of their own.

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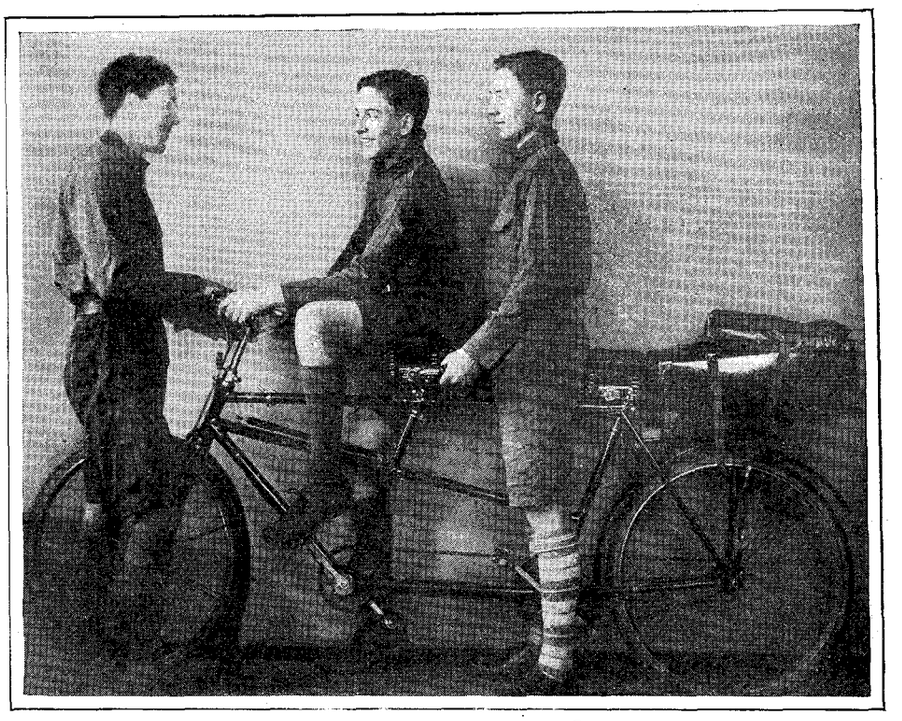
Furthermore, at no time did my three boys hear a hint of suggestive thinking or any swearing. And yet it was a jolly, happy, keen, earnest, sturdily athletic schoolful of boys. One could not evade the conclusion that the boys of this school were living up to a standard of behavior of an exceptionally high character, and not only living up to it, but thoroughly believing in it. It was a most amazing experience.

My three boys, admiring and wondering, put the senior prefect—a fine, upstanding youth of eighteen—through a long siege of questioning, and gained from him, from the boys' standpoint, an explanation of the methods used to bring about so fine an atmosphere. And from Mr. Eccles I received a very lucid and convincing description of these methods in theory and practical application.



The three American boys

It seems that there are three general principles upon which the life of the school is constructed:

1. The boys are not bound by the artificial and often tyrannical conventions of the usual school.

2. The boys are "trusted" to a very considerable degree: trusted as to their personal behavior, trusted with the responsibility of maintaining the tone of the school, and trusted to use their influence constructively and helpfully with boys younger than themselves.

3. They are on terms of intimate confidence with their house masters and the Head Master, through the workings of the Honor System, of which more later.

Let us take up those three fundamental principles and study them in detail. I have intimated that there is a close friendship and sympathy between master and boy instead of the usual official barrier. There are no printed rules or lists of penalties. Penalties in the accepted meaning of that term are rare. Said a master: "If a boy has confessed his fault and is sincerely sorry about it, well, what more on earth can one possibly desire?"

As in the usual English school, chosen senior leaders, the "prefects," are given much responsibility. The Gresham's prefects told us how responsible they felt for their example and leadership. They are expected to be "shining examples of right conduct." Said Howson, "In our prefects we look for unflinching straightforwardness, desperate earnestness, and untarnished honor."

I said that the boys are trusted to an unusual degree—though this is a somewhat different idea of trust from the one that most schools and parents are accustomed to. The boys are given the idea that the welfare of the school community stands first, and that each boy has his part to play in maintaining that welfare. Each boy is brought to feel his responsibility and to see how he really "counts" in the community. A boy's self-respect is developed because of the assurance clearly imparted to him that he is depended upon to do his part in maintaining the "tone" of the school; and because, among other things, there is a lack of "bounds" and of barred windows and locked doors.

It was Howson's feeling that when the average schoolman says he "trusts" a boy he merely means that he lets him alone, without care or oversight, for considerable periods. He realizes, of course, that there will be serious lapses because of this lack of oversight, but salves his conscience with the not too justifiable thought that the failures of some boys are compensated for by the gains the boys make through being "trusted." This works out beautifully, of course, for all but those who have gone down under the system. The basic fault of this whole type of "trust" is that it demands of boys a maturity of inhibition that should never be expected of them. Howson's "trust" was of a different nature. He trusted—but for the benefit of his boys, with his "eyes open." His system demanded that his boys should not be left alone to any great degree without proper and natural contact with adults, or with older responsible leaders. He believed that this close touch with adult influence could be exercised in many ways—and not all of them obvious to the boys. In this manner he provided an efficient and worthy safeguard against influences too often successful in breaking down character. And at the same time he believed, and proved, that this continuous adult influence would so aid in maintaining the tone of the school that harmful influences of any kind would have great difficulty in getting a start, let alone headway. This brings us to Howson's "Honor System," the secret of what we found at Gresham's.

This "Honor System" to some of us disillusioned and rather cynical school folk may seem far too naïve and hopelessly ideal a plan for normal, red-blooded boys. But Howson, you see, never admitted for a moment that being a boy relieved that boy from being a thoroughly responsible and moral individual. The system is based on a compact made between each individual boy and his house master. To each new boy, as he enters, the Head Master describes the high moral ideals of the school and the boy's responsibility therein. To carry out his part, the boy is asked to enter into a compact not to swear, to smoke, or to be in any way indecent in word or act. If the boy agrees, he is asked to promise to inform his house master if he should happen to offend in any of the three ways mentioned. There is quite a difference in values among the three faults mentioned. But it is less difficult to confess a serious

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"break" if one has developed the proper relationship with a master through a confession of minor faults.

When the boy has agreed to all this, he is told to give this assurance to his house master, and this in turn gives opportunity to the house master to talk frankly with each boy on essential matters, and establishes a custom making further conversations come more and more readily. It must be obvious that this close friendship would be a great influence against the development of a hidden and less worthy kind of double life, the existence of which gives many boys a kind of dual personality—one for the adult world and another, quite different and often less desirable, for his own world. Undoubtedly, it was the absence of that separate kind of living and thinking that gave us the strong impression of open frankness and unassuming friendship as soon as we came in touch with the boys.

A book might be written showing how the same principle—the putting of the ethical first in all school relationships and activities—is worked out practically in the classroom, on the athletic field, and in the study and dormitory. The conclusion would be that Gresham's School is so organized that moral excellence is ranked first—moral excellence according to the best adult standards

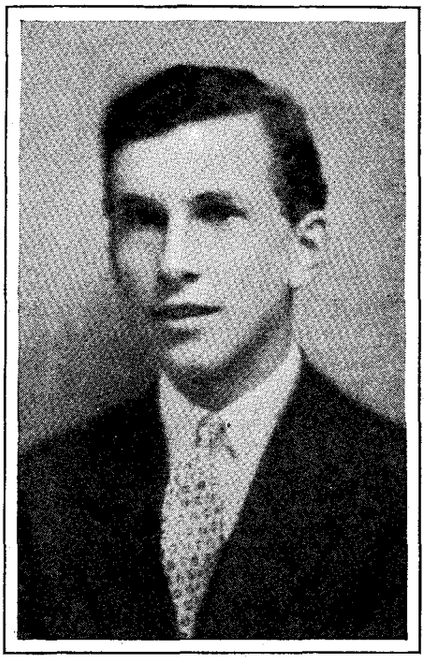
Intellectual excellence takes a definitely second place and athletic excellence a place still further behind. All this demands of boyhood a very high standard of living and thinking. Impossibly high, you may think. All of our theoretical criticism and cynical unbelief go down before the simple fact that not only does Howson's plan work, but that it has been working for over twenty years. So if this system—a combination of high moral standard, great trust, and almost continuous adult contact—goes against some of our pet theories, it may be because our theories have been based on too low an estimate of boy capacity and too scant a knowledge of boy psychology.

By striving for development of character Gresham's gains development of mind.

FINALLY, as my three young companions kept very copious diaries, let us dip into them a little, and so learn how these matters impressed three keen and intelligent young Americans.

From Diary No. 1: "We three boys had a very interesting chat with a prefect named Whipple, who, by the way, was 'Head of the School,' captain of cricket, of Rugby, and of about everything else. He was a peach of a fellow! He explained thoroughly to us the principles upon which the school is conducted. I thought them very fine. . . . A boy's three promises seem to be the basis of the whole school discipline, and they certainly work mighty well, for the boys are as fine and as courteous as one could hope to find.

"The boys have very cozy studies, and I was surprised to find what a high character of books and pictures they all contained. In a study there might be



An upstanding youth of eighteen, "Head of the School" and "about everything else"

one or two good etchings, or Japanese prints, or some unusually beautiful photographs, and so on. *There were no pictures of movie actresses or girls of any sort*—the kind of pictures that would probably be rather common in many of our American schools."

From Diary No. 2: "If one will look carefully through the average school, he will almost always find one or two boys of high caliber who stand out among their fellows for character and leadership. If one goes to Gresham's School, he will find that all the boys seem to be of this high caliber. This is a proof of the success of the 'Honor System,' by which a boy promises his house master not to do certain things, and, if he breaks his promise, he is to report it to the master. If he does not report it, he is likely to be put in Coventry by all the boys who know about it. What would happen if this system were tried in one of our ordinary schools? Well, there would never be enough fellows to put the offender in Coventry, and there will always be some, perhaps a majority, who will side with the offender, and thus defy all the attempts of the others. In Gresham's this is not so, for there is such a fine set of boys that a spirit is maintained which allows no one to infringe on the rules. . . . It is interesting to note that among all the boys' pictures and books not one is to be found that is not worth its place in such a fine school!"

From Diary No. 3: "I was astonished at the equipment of the science laboratories, and also at the very difficult experiments that some of the boys of my age were performing. I felt like an ignoramus compared with boys who were in the same school year as myself. This was the last school of the five we were to visit, and the final group of English boys with whom we would come in contact, and I feel I am able to make a comparison between the English schoolboy and the American one. I was impressed by the culture and refinement of the average English private-school boy in comparison with the 'happy-go-lucky' and 'just-get-through' average American schoolboy. The interests of the English boy are not centered around the momentary pleasures of life, but, rather, they seem to make efforts to enjoy a few of the more worth-while things, such as good reading, and hobbies. For instance, at Gresham's School each boy seemed to have his hobby, and if it were sanctioned by the Head Master he was at liberty to do anything within reason which would help to develop his fancy.

"However, England hasn't gone 'movie' and 'jazz' mad, as we have. Consequently, English youth has not the distractions which have been thrown in the path of American boys and girls, and therefore the former are in a position to devote more time to educational and intellectual diversions. It might seem from what I have said that English fellows might be inclined to be 'snobbish.' But they did not strike me that way. In fact, they seemed a little more congenial and interesting than many American boys."

So much for the three diaries. Perhaps these selections may make clear why these three youths were chosen for my voyage of discovery.

I MUST be forgiven if this school has been made to seem impossibly ideal. I cannot help it. Before leaving for England I was told by a much-traveled and experienced schoolman that if I missed seeing Gresham's I "would miss seeing the finest thing in England." Up to that moment I had never heard of Gresham's. And that is what we found it to be—along with the interior of Ely Cathedral—the finest thing we saw in England!

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Rubber and Typhoons in the Philippines

By CHARLES HODGES

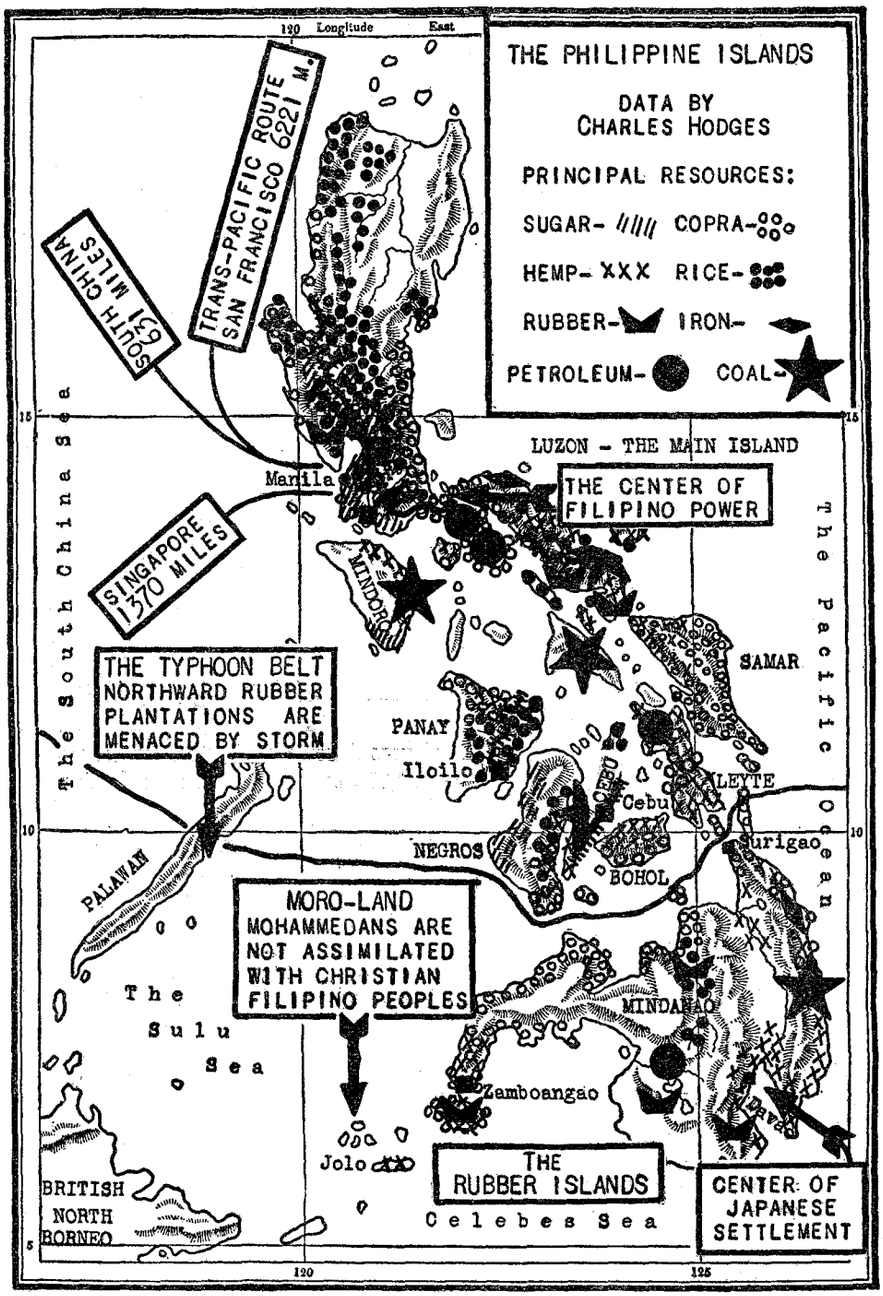
Assistant Director of the Division of Oriental Commerce and Politics, New York University

POLITICALLY, as well as meteorologically, the Philippine Islands are subject to typhoons.

A typhoon may be defined—to take that Asiatic phenomenon at its face value—as a big wind. To-day independence, supplemented by economic self-sufficiency, is the biggest political wind sweeping the Philippines. Fanned by Quezon and his anti-Wood junta of Filipino political leaders, the velocity of this storm of the new nationalism athwart the Far Eastern tropics reached its height at the visit of the Thompson mission, which spent three months looking over America's transpacific trusteeship.

Meteorologically, if one turns to a map of the Pacific East and traces the course of the Orient's periodic wind storms, he will find that a surprising number of typhoons are generated just off the Philippine Archipelago. He will find also that there is a "typhoon belt" that sweeps over the northern half of the islands.

Finally, if the ten rubber plantations incorporated under Philippine laws for the commercial production of that vital commodity are located on the map, it will be discovered that all but three enterprises are below the typhoon zone. The rubber tree's deadly enemy is the cyclonic storm that strips the foliage and kills an investment that does not begin to bear for five years, reaches its full production at twenty-five years of age, and may attain a life of sixty years.



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EVERYTHING that is happening to-day in the islands rests upon the simple proposition that rubber and typhoons—political or otherwise—do not go together.

While all the Philippines have soil and climatic conditions that might make for general rubber planting, Mindanao and the near-by islands forming the southern part of the archipelago have the insurance from the menace of typhoons which suggests that this corner of the world will be the next great source of plantation rubber.

But in this very region the winds of Filipino politics blow strongest.

Mindanao is the Florida and California of native dreams, a land of vast resources, of open spaces, scantily occupied. These dreams have no place for thousands of acres of foreign-owned plantations, served by native labor or by "contract workers" from other parts of the Orient, and subject to a mastering influx of alien capital. To the Filipino, remember, Americans and their interests, in spirit, if not legally, are alien. I have talked with many of the outstanding figures in Filipino politics. From Quezon down the line, they tell the story of a Philippines of native homesteaders, from Luzon to Mindanao; of a more homogeneous people; of no more Chinese labor, however restricted, on plantations; and of no more large-scale foreign investments. In defense of this dream, the present land laws of the Philippines do not permit an American corporation to purchase more than 2,530 acres of public domain nor to lease more than that area, making the total permissible holding only 5,060 acres, without special grants. Perhaps one twenty-fifth of the 36,000 square miles of Mindanao is now under cultivation.

Yet the United States Rubber Company plantations in Malaya give some idea of the opposite picture that American rubber development of the southern Philippine Islands would have to pro-

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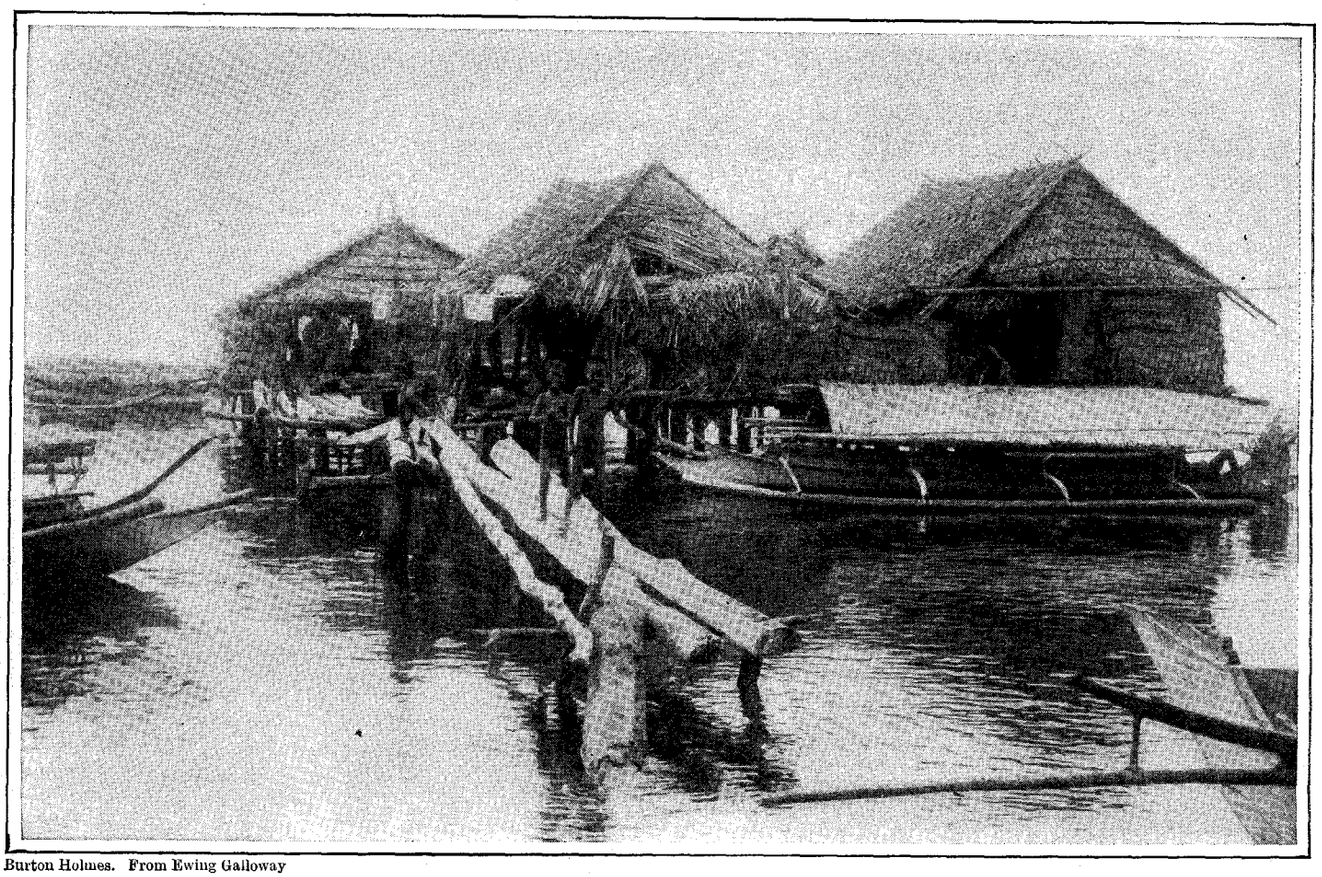

Burton Holmes. From Ewing Galloway

Shore dwellers of Zamboanga, capital of Mindanao

duce. The United States Rubber Company plantations contain 136,000 acres, covered with 7,000,000 rubber trees, served by sixty miles of narrow-gauge railway and two hundred miles of motor roads, and requiring an army of 20,000 people. The labor item on those plantations alone exceeds by 5,000 workers the local labor supply in Mindanao; and it is a quarter of all the laborers—85,000—that surveyors believe might be recruited in the more densely populated northern Philippine Islands for migration to the rubber lands, provided Moro and Filipino can be made to live in peace.

THE inquiring presence of the Thompson mission incited the ill feeling between the Moslem Moros and the Christian Filipinos to flare up in Mindanao. The strife threw light on the Bacon Bill, which asked the American Congress to remove the southern provinces from the control of Manila politicos. But the rift had an even more important cause than racial animosity; Mindanao, as empty of people as Luzon is full, overnight has become one of the scattered American outposts of possible exploitation in the "rubber war." If there is land anywhere on the globe that favors American efforts to make up the 150,000 tons of rubber that the increasing consumption of the world will lack in 1933, this second largest island of the Philippines is the place.

The head of the Firestone interests may say: "In fifteen years the United States could become independent of the British rubber monopoly, provided the land laws of the Philippine Islands are revised to encourage American investments in a large way." But the Filipinos do not see things that way.

APPREHENSION over the influx of American and foreign enterprise prevails particularly at present, the Filipinos having fought bitterly the efforts of Governor-General Wood to get the insular Government out of business and instead to get private interests into the Philippines to unlock the latent wealth of the islands for the material benefit of both parties. The issue of the Government in business may be explained by the statement of a high native official to me while Governor-General Harrison was reigning, but not ruling, in the Malacañan Palace toward the end of the Wilson days: "The Philippine Government, contrary to the general impression you mention in the United States, is not opposed to foreign capital. There is a great need for the national development of our resources; in that, however, the Government should be the partner of capital, co-operating in such development."

Nothing has been more challenged than General Wood's efforts to effect the liquidation of the unhappy involvement of the Philippine Government, as "the partner of capital," in half a dozen state enterprises that nearly broke its back. The game began in 1916, when the insular Legislature passed an act guaranteeing, after the Japanese fashion, a 5 per cent dividend, for a five-year period, on stocks of specified industries. The establishment of the Philippine National Bank followed, as well as the launching of the National Coal Company in 1917, and the National Petroleum Company in 1919, together with the creation of the National Cement Company and the shell-like National Development Company, which was to serve as a façade to the whole edifice. Post-war deflation shook this venture in political business, which the Wood régime would discard completely in favor of balanced budgets and a pay-as-you-go policy.

Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, of Ohio, coming as President Coolidge's investi-

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Ewing Galloway

Moro horsemen of a Mindanao village

gator, arrived in the typhoon season. He conducted his kindly but intrusive survey of the islands in the swirl of those political winds, and made no concealment of his conviction, parallel to General Wood's, that the economics of nationalism in the long run must play the large part in molding Philippine destiny.

From *barrio* to *barrio*, as he traveled, Colonel Thompson saw the ever-present problem of meeting the high costs of independence through the appraising eyes of a business man who knows that government cannot be had for nothing. He saw an archipelago, a dozen large islands tying together seven thousand smaller ones, ending in hundreds of unnamed islets and reefs, lying at "the crossroads of the greatest trade routes of the future."

After talking with Filipino statesmen and American captains of commerce, he may have placed a thumb on Manila on a map of the Pacific and described with outstretched index finger that circle which, within a radius of 1,700 miles, commands the destiny of the Far East. His circle would have included the great Japanese business centers of Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka; the China coast ports; the gates to Indo-China; the heart of the Netherlands East Indies; the tip of Australia. These all lie potentially tributary to America's insular ward, and have populations in the aggregate exceeding that of the United States. Perhaps his imagination extended beyond any such five-day steaming radius; for Manila, just as readily, can be made the pivot of a 2,500-mile sweep of colorful geographic opportunity. This larger circle would have included almost half the world's population —from Vladivostok, as the Pacific door of Siberia, to Brisbane, the Queensland gate of Australia, and from Oceania to the Arabian Sea, beyond India itself.

THE center of this panorama of commercial and political horizons is constituted by 114,000 square miles of tropical dependency. Somewhat smaller than Great Britain, three times the size of Cuba, the Philippines are now inhabited by 11,632,000 people of Malayan stock. Forty-seven ethnic groups, who speak eighty dialects, although four-fifths use one of the four principal native tongues, are being brought under the nationalism of the dominating "Christian peoples." These Filipinos of the lowlands, nine-tenths of the archipelago's population, dictate the future of the Philippines. The scant consideration the 300,000 Mohammedans of Moroland or the 700,000 pagan mountain folk have had under the Filipinized insular administration, since the Jones Act of 1916, points to a problem of minority populations in addition to the problem of nationalism. Even more arresting, this island empire's forty-eight provinces reveal contrasts in the density of humanity on a scale of from ten to almost five hundred per square mile. The average of this agricultural people is one hundred to the mile—that of the United States was 35.5 in 1920—yet the Philippines, in human terms, are under the weakest occupation of any part of the East except the "Outer Possessions" of the Dutch Indies.

Here are a people, as the Thompson mission learned, who cultivate but 12.5 per cent of the soil, with 18.8 per cent more in grass and open land, 54.4 per cent in commercial forest just being cut over by modern logging enterprise, 9.1 per cent in jungle land that cannot be logged at a profit, slightly less than 1 per cent in mangrove swamp, and a little more than 4 per cent not even explored. Here are a people who are exploiting but one-third of the agricultural lands beckoning for tillage, yet who not only draw upon Temperate Zone food supplies, but

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even import heavily their staff of life—rice—from across the China Sea to supplement their domestic production.

Here, too, are a people whose natural increase of 1.75 per thousand seems to mean a Philippine population of about 20,000,000 in the neighborhood of 1960. That population is to hold one of the richest parts of Asia—now diked off from the East by the Oriental exclusion policy of the United States—where a labor problem is held by many to underlie the large-scale development that must give the economic foundations of Philippine independence.

The Thompson findings, laid before Congress by the President December 22, are predicated upon the proposition that "it will be impossible to bring about any economic development there before the political status of the archipelago has been settled finally or for a long time to come." The need for the development of Philippine resources is urged in order that the wherewithal for eventual freedom may be provided. This, Colonel Thompson reports, depends upon the flow of alien capital into the islands, for otherwise their economic wealth cannot be unlocked for generations to come.

Such is the background of rubber in the Philippines. It is due to come closer to America; a new junta of Filipino leaders is prepared to bring the big wind of Philippine politics about the ears of the American people—a transpacific typhoon far off its usual track of disturbance, but vitally affecting American rubber.

Two Searchlights on the Future of Farming

By Edwy B. Reid

NO one has ever proved that Diogenes did not find an honest man. And you must admit that Aladdin, his approximate compatriot, could do many things when he rubbed his lamp.

Suppose we send these two searchlight gentlemen to hobnob with the farmers, political farmers, politicians, demagogues, economists, professors, and business men, and ask them to bring us back the solution of the "agricultural problem."

"I'll take the present situation," said Diogenes when approached concerning the job, "for I have a short-focus lens and can't tell an honest man at a distance. I can do wonders, however, when I get focused on the truth-telling part of the human brain."

"All right," said Aladdin; "you give me the dope on the present situation, and I'll rub my ultra-violet on the future."

NATURALLY, Diogenes was not going to take anybody's word for it, so he hied himself to the Census Bureau, remembering that a new agricultural census had been taken, covering the years 1919–25. Much to his amazement, he found the machines still clicking merrily, classifying and reclassifying the answers to a list of questions as long as your arm. State totals were plentiful; National not so easy to come at. So he hurried up Thirteenth Street to the Doctors of Agriculture, who had "got the drop" on the Census Bureau itself by adding State totals, estimating others, and making National figures. The totals were so big, however, that Diogenes could not tell at first whether he was looking at human or astronomical figures.

"Yes," he was told, "we have added some of the census figures—but we want you clearly to understand that they are *census* figures." That refrain was sung so frequently that Diogenes finally demanded to know what it meant.

"Well," said the Doctor of Statistics, "I don't mean to question the census, but, you know, there are some queer things about it. Our own crop estimates, I think, come nearer the truth."

"Truth," breathed Diogenes, "the very thing that I have been after all these years!"

"But," said the D. Stat., "it is really our job to interpret the census and other figures."

"Yes," Diogenes cut in, "you quite kindly interpret them when interpretation is not desired, and you are as dumb as the Sphinx when that kind of information is wanted. Give me the bare figures, and we shall see what we shall see."

"Well," said the D. Stat., "the decrease in harvested crop area is 19,000,000 acres—from 362,000,000 to 343,000,000 acres, or five per cent of the entire harvested crop area of the United States in 1919.

"The decrease in horses and mules is 1,700,000 mature animals and 1,250,000 colts.

"The decrease in farms is 75,000. The probable decrease in people living on farms is about 2,600,000.

"The value of farms has shrunk from $66,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000; the value per farm, from $10,284 to $7,776."

Diogenes cut him short. "That will do," he said, "for this time. You are a statistician, and not an economist. Your job and mine—say what you will about interpretation—is to get the figures. We will let Aladdin rub up the meaning of them."

"HELL!" said Aladdin—or something that would have sounded like it to William T. Sherman—as he rubbed and looked. "War! Aftermath of war! Readjustment from war! Agriculture out of joint as the result of war!

"But," he continued, more calmly, "it does not look exactly like famine to me—all this usable land lying idle. Well, I used to know an old economist who was wise about all these things. His son is somewhere here in one of these Government departments—a Doctor of Economics, they say."

Aladdin hunted him up.

"On with your specs," he commanded, "or gaze into the crystal ball, or whatever it is you do, and tell me what you see of the future in terms of these figures. Diogenes had a terrible time keeping a statistician, a mere figure juggler, from 'interpreting' them. That job is yours. What do they mean?"

"I see here," said the D. Ec., assuming his normal impressive mien, "a falling off in farm population of, possibly, 2,600,000. But that is not as bad as it looks. You know, there were 31,600,000 persons on farms in the United States in 1920. The total is now reduced to about 29,000,000. All right. The rest of us are not going to starve with that number of people growing crops. Besides, there is a little joker in those figures. In the 1920 Census farm labor-

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ers in the cities were counted. In 1924 they were not. I am not saying that there are not about 75,000 fewer farms, but I am guessing that the number of people on farms is only about a million less than it was five years ago. As to the 75,000 fewer farms, everybody with any sense agrees that there are still a lot of marginal farms that should not be worked. There may come a time when they should be worked, but it will require another war with higher prices of farm products, or else a great increase in population."

"How," inquired Aladdin, "do you make that out? I have been told that the people on this side of the globe are likely to starve to death within the next few years, and that certainly we shall have to stop exporting foodstuffs and begin importing before long. Tell me, D. Ec., has somebody's economic foot slipped?"

The D. Ec. scowled at the figures before him. "We certainly have not been headed in the direction of starvation very rapidly lately," he said.

"Look at the vanishing equine tribe," he went on. "Possibly the horse will be obsolete as a source of power in a few years, but I am not ready to say so. Still, there is the concrete fact that there has been a decrease in horses and mules amounting to twelve per cent in five years. At any rate, the 506,000 tractors now romping over the fields, each packing a 20 to 60 horse-power kick, present a very distracting problem."

"Yes," said Aladdin, "I suppose it has you trying to figure out the coefficient of decrease in the combustion power of horses as against gasoline engines."

"If I catch what you are talking about," said the Doctor, slightly offended, "we know something about that now. The area that would have been required to feed that number of horses and mules is approximately nine and a half million acres."

"That," Aladdin cut in, "is just half as much as the shrinkage in acreage of harvested crops from 1919 to 1925."

"Yes," the D. Ec. agreed; "but you must not think that half of the shrinkage in harvested crops was due to fewer horses to feed. Tractors and horses, in many instances, had nothing to do with the shrinkage. A lot of twilight area simply reverted to pasture or wood lot or lay idle. Then there was the labor problem, the boll-weevil problem in the South—I haven't time to go into all of it, but it does not sound exactly as though we did not have enough land to farm, does it?"

"But," Aladdin protested, "our population is increasing at the rate of a million and a half a year. I have some faith in mathematics, even if you haven't. That steady increase in population looks ominous to me. They will have to eat, don't you think?"

The D. Ec. gazed through the lamp as though he were looking down the centuries.

"If we continue this rate of increase of population for another century," he said, "we shall have a population equal to more than half that of Europe to-day and to two-thirds that of China."

"There," exclaimed Aladdin. "That goes to prove what I have heard about famine in this country. China has famines, doesn't it?"

The D. Ec disdained to answer. He looked as though he were settling the destiny of the human race.

"Let them come," he calmly said. "We can take care of them. We can, if necessary, add more than half to our acres of improved land—465,000,000 acres of land that could be cultivated and is not: 30,000,000 irrigable, 75,000,000 drainable, 200,000,000 forest and cut-over, 160,000,000 just plain lying idle. Making all necessary deductions, these lands would afford food and fibers for from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 people more. Add to this the 30,000,000 more that we can feed and clothe if we stop exporting. That makes 200,000,000 people that we could take care of on the arable land of the United States at present yields and current rate of per capita consumption. If we increased yields by ten per cent—"

"Stop!" roared Aladdin. "You don't like mathematics, but you chatter figures like a Chinese prayer mill. By about when will we reach the 200,000,000 mark?"

"By about 2000 A.D.," intoned the D. Ec. "As I had started to say when I was so rudely interrupted, if we increased our yields per acre and went on more of a vegetable and dairy diet, we could take care of 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 people. Really, those census figures you brought me are nothing to be alarmed about. We are on our way again. We are bound to have minor readjustments, as changes in demand and supply occur. But, so long as the trend of population is upward, the trend of land utilization must be toward the poorer soils. Unless the decrease in horses or a change in human appetite upsets things, we may expect to see again an increase in harvested-crop area before the 1930 Census comes. Besides, it would not surprise me a bit if we should stop exporting bread grains and live-stock products before the 1940 Census."

"Meanwhile"—Aladdin was getting around now to what had been in his mind all the while—"what are we going to do about the decreased purchasing power of the farmer's dollar?"

"Well," said the D. Ec., "forces are at work which will pull down the other fellow's dollar a little and jack up the farmer's dollar a little until they both run along evenly, as they used to do. The building boom in the cities will slow down some day. Manufacturers will catch up with orders. Labor will not always ride rough-shod. If all, or even a considerable part, of that happens—as it must—wouldn't the farmer's dollar purchase a little more?"

"But," protested Aladdin, "what about Government aid? Aren't you going to do anything—right away?"

"I'd give the farmers the same chance that they had in 1916," said the D. Ec. "Congress passed an act creating the skeleton of a long-term farm mortgage system and giving the farmers the opportunity of owning and operating it. If farmers can perform, as they have done, in the technical field of finance, welding a strong mutual organization from which they have borrowed more than a billion dollars in four hundred thousand loans—if they can do that, I say, they can with the same amount of Government aid and guidance operate a mutual products distributing association. Each patron would pay a service fee in the form of stock subscription which would ultimately retire the Government investment, as with the twelve Federal Land Banks. That would constitute a regulation by which service and fee for distribution would be fairly measured, and the farmer would have the opportunity of getting what his products are worth. It would not interfere unduly with private business. But it would—as the Federal Land Banks have done with the interest rate on farm mortgages—operate as a regulator and create a basic charge.

"That, in the rough, is what could be done. I would not give the association any more Government supervision than is necessary to insure business methods and to keep the farmers from being imposed upon by professional organizers and agitators."

ALADDIN, rubbing not only his lamp but his hands, hurried back to Diogenes. They were satisfied with what lantern and lamp had revealed of statistics and economics. But they "doused their glims" before they met any farmers or politicians.

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The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Fiction

WEST OF THE MOON. By Anna Robeson Burr. Duffield & Co., New York. $2.50.

"West of the Moon" begins with an ingenious and interesting situation and for half its course proceeds as an agreeable and absorbing tale—improbable, to be sure, but not beyond the easy acceptance of the average reader willing to be entertained. Then it suddenly runs wild; the charm is dissipated in ridiculous complications and incredibilities, and it fails vexatiously to fulfill its earlier promise. One would have liked to like it better.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. By Romer Wilson. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

Post-war Germany is not a cheerful place, but it is winning its way back to sanity and sunlight. It is not, like this extremely able and depressing study of two of its young men, all gloom. One of the two is of aristocratic, the other of peasant origin; the aristocrat is not without nobility and the capacity for happiness; the educated peasant is pitiable and repellent, intellectually at sea and spiritually debased and destroyed by a hateful mixture of egotism, abject hero-worship, and jealousy. There is also a woman, a prostitute, but capable of a pure love; it is she who precipitates tragedy between the two friends.

IN DIXIE LAND. The Purdy Press, New York. $2.50.

A capital collection of short stories of Southern life and character not long after the Civil War. Harry Stillwell Edwards, James Lane Allen, Joel Chandler Harris, Grace King, and about a dozen other writers are represented.

THE CURSE OF THE RECKAVILES. By Walter Masterman. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

A mystery, a murder, a family curse—what more is needed to make a superthriller?

THE JUDGE AND TWO LIZZIES. Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia. $2.

Elizabeth is that thing that goes and Lizzie is her driver. They take the Judge on a long touring trip, and he sees much to astound him. The fun is pretty good; like the Elizabeth, sometimes it takes you along and sometimes it doesn't.

YOUNG TOM HALL, His Heartaches and His Horses. By R. S. Surtees. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $6.

In 1851 the author of the ever-popular "Handley Cross" agreed to write a novel to appear anonymously in Harrison Ainsworth's "New Monthly Magazine." For about a year and a half chapters of the novel were published to the general satisfaction of every one, until Ainsworth thoughtlessly printed an advertisement of "Young Tom Hall, by R. S. Surtees," instead of "by the author of Handley Cross," and also wrote Surtees, saying that, much as every one enjoyed the book, he was wondering in a casual sort of way how much longer he intended to make it. Whereupon Surtees promptly exploded, and "Young Tom Hall" was left at the end of a forty-minute run (and 350 pages) standing beside a dead horse, wondering which way the hounds had gone. And that is the reason why a Surtees first edition appeared in the year 1926.

Young Tom Hall is the fat son of a provincial banker with a great deal of money who is determined to make Tom a gentleman. Young Tom buys a commission in the yeomanry, is roundly cheated by amateur horse dealers and card players, woos the daughters of designing mammas, buys boots too tight for him, and falls off horses. As in all Surtees's novels, the plot, such as it is, does not matter; it is the hunting, the riding, the eating and drinking, and the brave haberdashery of the gentlemen that make them such good fun.

Ever since the days of Edward the Confessor the Englishman has loved to "follow a pack of hounds in pursuit of game and to cheer them with his voice." Stag hounds, drag hounds, harriers, beagles, and otter hounds still have their not inconsiderable followers, but it is fox hunting that has become, not only the king of sports, but the symbol of all the brave and gallant pageantry of the past. And it has spread over the world. On the first of November silk hats and pink coats appear in Leicestershire, but also in Puritan Brookline, in Cairo, Biarritz, on the Roman Campagna, and of late among the back lots of White Plains!

Robert Smith Surtees has won a precarious place on the same shelf with his great contemporaries because he remains the finest writer of the hunting field. You remember that it was an effort to imitate the popularity of "Jorrocks' Jaunts and Jollities" that led Dickens to write the "Pickwick Papers," a book immeasurably superior so long as Dickens stayed away from the open country, in the stagecoaches, the law courts, inns, and bar parlors that he knew so well, for Dickens was, first and last, a confirmed Londoner, quite as uncomfortable going over the fences and hedges with Jorrocks as you or I might be.

There is some notable hunting in "Young Tom Hall." Perhaps not such a good book as "Handley Cross," it is a better one than "Jorrocks' Jaunts;" still it will be high enough praise to remember that there was something in even the latter that Dickens wanted to imitate.

28 HUMOROUS STORIES, OLD AND NEW, BY TWENTY AND EIGHT AUTHORS. Edited by Ernest Rhys and C. A. Dawson-Scott. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.50.

Here is a readable collection, assembled by the untiring couple who have already presented the book stalls with "29 Love Stories by Twenty and Nine Authors," and "23 Stories" (unqualified) "by Twenty and Three Authors."

There are people, of course, who consider buying anthologies of any sort just the least bit vulgar, like signing the coupon for the complete works of William Shakespeare (with thumb index) or singing "The Rosary" in public; just as there are others ready to damn any given anthology on sight because the fellow has printed this piece of drivel by Blank and omitted that absolute masterpiece he wrote in 1906, and why should I pay two fifty to read Mr. Dooley when I've got it all at home, anyway? Still, the present collection contains stories by P. G. Wodehouse, W. W. Jacobs, "Saki" Monroe, Jerome K. Jerome, Thomas Hood, Arnold Bennett, Edward Lear, and George Ade, among others, that are particularly suitable for reading aloud. Any one already familiar with all the good stories in the twenty-eight is indeed fortunate.

GOODBYE, STRANGER. By Stella Benson. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.25.

Probably no one who has followed Miss Benson's work consistently has ever envied her publishers the task of summarizing her plots. She has become so dependent upon her unique manner that a synopsis of any of her later novels is liable to sound like arrant nonsense. This is no exception. She has merely set herself again to the congenial task of inventing a crowd of fantastic yet skillfully externalized people who consistently rasp one another's nerves. Miss Benson, who, her publishers needlessly assure us, "is English," has several antipathies. The most mortal, so to speak, of these are America and Americans, as she has already shown in "The Poor Man" and "The Little World." The dislike reaches the stage of obsession in this novel. "Americans don't know how to *be* American—(whatever that may be)—they only know how to Americanise other people and to say Look At Us Being American. They don't decide se-hecretly to think a good thing or to make a good thing—they decide to advertise a good thing. They don't determine—with a breaking heart—to rid the world of suffering—they say, I'll—Tell—the World. . . . Benefactor Is—My—Mi-hiddle—Name." And so, as Briggs says, far, far into the night. The voice may be Mrs. Cotton's, but the impulse is her creator's. There is rather too much of this ill nature in a book much of which is otherwise whimsical and sensitive.

Travel

PICTURESQUE AMERICA: ITS PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS. An illustrated volume with special articles contributed for park and playground sections and numerous selections from the works of well-known authors expressing the varied appeal of outdoors in America. Edited by John Francis Kane. Resorts and Playgrounds of America, New York. $15.

A handsomely illustrated volume with some plates in color and many others in half-tone. There are over five hundred pages, with pictures on nearly every other page. A score of different writers have contributed articles in prose and in verse. The articles describe the forests, mountains, and great National Parks of the Pacific Northwest and of the Pacific Southwest. The Grand Canyon and Zion Canyon are described, as well as the impressive natural scenery of Colorado and Wyoming. Although through a regrettable arrangement of the book the fact does not appear in the front, the Eastern States are not neglected, and there are articles on the White Mountains, the scenery of Maine, of Florida, and of other notable sights on or near the Atlantic coast.

TOM-TOM. By John W. Vandercook. Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.50.

This is a very interesting account of a very interesting people—namely, the Bushnegroes of Suriname (Dutch Guiana), descendants of African slaves who fled to the jungle to escape the hideous injustice of their masters and who wrested from the Dutch Government recognition of their practical autonomy. We cannot help suspecting that Mr. Vandercook is insufficiently endowed with the critical, the scientific spirit; that an excess of sympathy (to which seems to be joined a certain naïveté) has led him to bestow too unqualified praise upon the Bushnegroes. No doubt these folk have many virtues and engaging qualities, and no doubt they possess a philosophy wonderfully adapted in many regards to life in the jungle, but there are dark aspects of their character and hideous aspects of their jungle "philosophy" (their "magic," for example) toward which the

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author's attitude is so fantastically sympathetic that one might suppose that one of the witch-doctors had successfully practiced on him. Such reservations made, the book is not only highly entertaining, but also a substantial contribution to our knowledge.

Essays

A LITTLE BOY'S FRIENDS. By Monroe Douglas Robinson. Charles Scribner' Sons, New York. $1.50.

A man's recollections of his home as a boy, and more especially of the friends of the household. These are the family and servants, the dogs and ponies and kittens which made life interesting and adventurous. There was Tim, the Irish gardener; William, a young Scottish assistant; John, the janitor of a college dormitory; Mrs. Coyle, the caretaker; and an Uncle Ted, who took the boys shooting snipe on Great South Bay. Uncle Ted had something of a reputation in later years as a hunter of bigger game than snipe.

This is an unusual book; one of tender and gentle memories. It suggests the spirit of wonder which is the *motif* of Kenneth Grahame's "The Golden Age." It describes those years when we are constantly looking upward at beings who are two or three feet taller than ourselves.

Religion

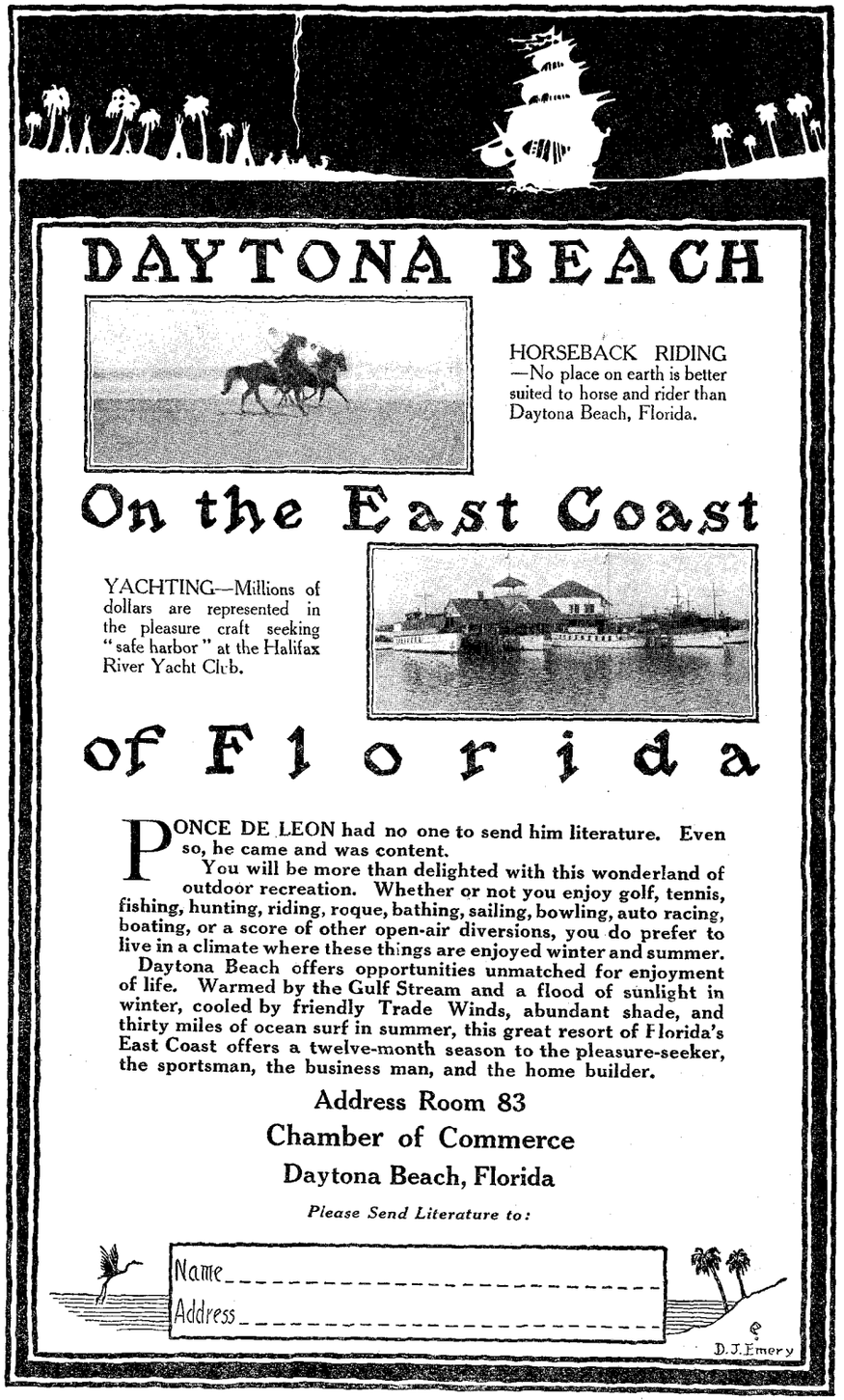
AN OUTLINE OF CHRISTIANITY. The Story of Our Civilization. In Five Vols. Vols. IV and V. With Numerous Illustrations in Color and in Black and White. Bethlehem Publishers, New York. Dodd, Mead & Co., Distributors. $5 per vol.

We have here the completion of a vast undertaking—a new Christian apologetic. The historical and descriptive parts were left behind with Volume III. The concluding volumes are critical. Christianity is subjected to scrutiny from a multitude of angles; especially as to pretensions, function, performance, and grand relations. In Volume IV the grand headings are "Christianity and Science," "Christianity and Philosophy," "Christianity and Sociology," "Christianity and the Arts," "Christianity and Criticism," "Christianity and Faith." In Volume V the grand headings are "The Individual," "The Community," "The Nations," "The Races," "Christianity as Seen by Other Faiths," "Christianity and the Churches," "Christianity and Civilization." Under each heading are several chapters, and the variety of approach is thus seen to be very great. That variety is increased by the symposiac method, the characteristic virtues and defects of which are both in full evidence. That is, there is some very good writing, some very poor, and a good deal of indifferent quality.

The honesty of the editorial intention is splendidly vindicated by these concluding volumes. The best chapters are those, respectively, by a Hebrew rabbi, a Moslem pundit, a Hindu ditto, and a "non-churchman." The chapter entitled "A Non-Churchman's View of the Churches," by Robert W. Bruère, is a good-tempered but absolutely devastating criticism of organized so-called Christianity. The contrast as to intellectual tone and moral breadth between those chapters and others goes far to prove that of which the "official" Christians seem insufficiently aware, the crying need of a profound intellectual and moral reawakening within the Church.

The chapters on evolution, by William North Rice, Professor Emeritus of Geology, Wesleyan University, are particularly admirable and timely. Without in any sense undermining the true bases of Christianity, not merely do they leave the Fundamentalists without a leg to stand on, but, so to speak, they deracinate the stumps.

We conclude that there is enough good writing to justify the two volumes; which is saying much in view of the inherent defects of the symposiac method.


DAYTONA BEACH
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YACHTING—Millions of dollars are represented in the pleasure craft seeking "safe harbor" at the Halifax River Yacht Club.
of Florida
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THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CONVERSION. By G. K. Chesterton. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE APPEAL TO REASON. By Leo Ward. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF CATHOLIC POETS. Compiled by Shane Leslie. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

The Roman Catholic Church wisely and from every point of view always tries to integrate its faith with the mind of the English-speaking race. In the latest additions to the "Calvert Series"—short, clear books on apologetics, edited by Hilaire Belloc—Mr. Chesterton writes of "The Church and Conversion." The author's well known buoyancy of spirit accords well with the enthusiasm of a convert. One does not look so much for logic from such a pen as for a whole-hearted sense of the utter newness Roman Catholicism brings to its discoverer. Mr. Chesterton says that, looking back now to the time when he was of the Church of England of the Broadest School, he was unconsciously ready for the eternally waiting faith.

Leo Ward's "The Appeal to Reason" moves in that atmosphere of freedom of thought which discovered in the Roman Catholic world surprises many Protestants. His treatment of reason, human and divine, is wise, constructive, and winning, although not to the point probably of making those outside the Church accept its logical Roman Catholic conclusion.

The "Anthology of Roman Catholic Poets" will delight all who love poetry's magic words. Shane Leslie, its compiler,

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modestly suggests that his task is "the literary equivalent of the Japanese art of arranging flowers." His material arbitrarily was defined as all English-speaking poets who died in the communion of the Church. Out of their work his choice is not limited to religious poetry. The material surely was ample. All our literature was Roman Catholic until the sixteenth century. Of poets since we will mention just the names of Dryden, Pope, Francis Thompson, Adelaide Procter, Alice Meynell, Oscar Wilde, John Boyle O'Reilly, to suggest the rich contents of this alluring anthology.

Gardening

MY GARDEN COMES OF AGE. By Julia H. Cummins. The Macmillan Company, New York. $3.

The garden which Mrs. Cummins began twenty-one years ago lies among the foothills of the Adirondacks, where she and her family bought an abandoned farm, now converted into a charming all-the-year-round country home. True gardeners never weary of learning how somebody else has done it, whether or no the story suggests ideas that are practical for their own use. This simple and modest account of the success of an intelligent and persevering woman who started in ignorance and learned as she went along may well be helpful to some readers and interest many more.

Philosophy

THINKING ABOUT THINKING. By Cassius J. Keyser. (To-Day and To-Morrow Series.) E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.

All thinking, according to the author, is divided into two kinds—human and subhuman. The human kind is of course done only by *homo sapiens;* but it is of two markedly different varieties—first, the "autonomous or postulational" kind, and, second, the empirical, the sort with which all of us are most familiar. Though subhuman, otherwise subrational or hypological thinking, properly belongs to the lower animals, the human animal also uses it generously. Postulational thinking is the theme of the book. If so-and-so, then so-and-so, is its method, and Euclid was its first known demonstrator. Most of us, no doubt, believe that mankind has been using it in greater or less degree since the childhood of the race. Maybe so; but "as a thing come to maturity, as a full-grown procedure deliberately and systematically employed in the construction and criticism of doctrine," says the author, "postulational thinking . . . is a strictly modern activity." This stimulating little book will help you along the way of separating good postulates from bad ones and of handling both kinds to the ascertainment of valid conclusions.

Politics

THE AMERICAN SENATE. By Lindsay Rogers. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

The main thesis of the author is that "the Senate is the only American institution so organized and articulated as to exert any supervision over the Executive, and this function would be impossible were the rules to provide for closure." The author means, of course, readily effective provision for closure; for closure may now be ordered by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The argument is presented ingeniously and with a certain vivaciousness. Of course, the idea that we must depend on Old Filibuster to exercise a salutary check on the Executive otherwise lacking to our system, is provocative of cosmic mirth; but no substitute is in sight. After all, the art of Filibustering is a genuine art, and it is one of the arts in which we are supreme—the others being Murder and Sanctimoniousness. Washington hath desperate need of the Comic Spirit, with which the Art of Filibuster is informed. Moreover, the practice of that art makes for edification. The Senate could not be better employed than in listening to "Pilgrim's Progress." *Hoch* Old Filibuster!

THE TWILIGHT OF THE WHITE RACES. By Maurice Muret. Translated by Mrs. Touzalin. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

M. Muret is a French representative of that school of writers, numbering Oswald Spengler in Germany, Dean Inge, and our American Lothrop Stoddard, which believes the supremacy of Europeans doomed; and in "The Twilight of the White Races" an exceedingly careful and comprehensive study is made of the many quarters where forces are at work to bring this result to pass—India, for instance, Africa, Japan, and the Mohammedan world. Americans must not miss this volume. It stresses our by no means slight share in the peril through the Negro question, the Monroe Doctrine, and the problems of the Pacific. But more than that! Again and again M. Muret cautiously asks if material supremacy is not eventually to pass from European hands because to-day the spiritual sanctions for political authority have been undermined—of which process he gives two crying examples, Russian Communism and our own President Wilson's democratic idealism. Did not the world publicity given to the latter help "the love of the universe to destroy the love of the country"? Always underlying the outward dangers to our supremacy, this wise Frenchman suggests the deeper plot working of the struggle in our own minds to keep the balance between the chief duty, firmness, and the cordial, Christian, friendly duties. This is a thought-provoking volume. If its author is a moderate, he will be found by no means a wholly hopeless follower of Valery's words, "Civilization is as fragile as life."

Biography

CRASHING THUNDER: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN INDIAN. Edited by Paul Radin. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.50.

This personal document appeared some years ago as an ethnological paper in a university publication. Its broad appeal has been recognized, and it is now given to the general public. A Winnebago Indian tells in his own way his life story, and Dr. Radin translates it just as it was told. It is an absorbing story as well as an important contribution to ethnology. Other autobiographies of Indians have appeared, but all of them have been dressed up to suit the white man's taste. This account is realistic and authentic, and for the first time the reader is enabled to see an Indian from the inside. He is not, it is true, a typical Indian, since he was until his conversion a rake and a scamp, ready for any adventure which promised him drink and women. He must have sorely grieved the more conventional members of his family and tribe. But his rearing, his environment, and his education were thoroughly Indian, and so is his intractable aloofness from the white man's thought and way of life. Converted to the cult of the peyote-eaters, and now blessed with a wife and a baby, he is still an "unreconstructed" Indian. A strange blend of the more amiable features of savagery, lighted up with the colorful visions induced by chewing the cactus "button"—the whole topped off with a few precepts and ideas from Christianity—is this peyote cult. But if Crashing Thunder is to be believed, it works nothing but good, and all its devotees "are getting along nicely." This book ought to find a wide circle of readers.

THE LETTERS OF WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER. Edited by Charles Downer Hazen. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $5.

Letters of an American scholar. Author of "The Dawn of Italian Independence," the lives of Cavour, Washington, John Hay, and Roosevelt, as well as of other books. Thayer was a vigorous and refreshing writer of letters to his friends. The book will give no pleasure to those who believe that the Germans were a guiltless and martyred nation during the war.

Sociology

MAN IS WAR. By John Carter. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $3.50.

That man is by nature a bellicose animal, and that the world will find peace only when he is extinct, is the thesis of the book. It is an interesting thesis, and one eagerly scans the arguments and data for confirmatory evidence. It cannot be said that the evidence is convincing. Pretty much everything that man says and does apparently makes for armed strife. Capitalism is war; "proletarchy," theocracy, and a score more of "isms" and "ocracies" all tend in the same direction; and the activities of the League of Nations merely "befog the real issue." It appears that "the springs of conflict cannot be eliminated through institutions, but through reform of the individual human being, and that is a task which has baffled the highest theologians for two thousand years." Yet the thesis is not maintained with absolute rigor throughout; on page 15 is an implication that man may some time "master himself" and thus bring peace. One must regret the number of reckless generalizations and careless statements regarding known facts. The "two million members" of the Socialist Party of the United States at the time of its greatest strength before the war would be more in accord with the records of the party if they were whittled down to 117,984 (1912); and there are many more such blunders, including the date given for Debs's imprisonment and the statement regarding the present relations of the American Federation of Labor to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The Drama

TRANSLATIONS AND TOMFOOLERIES. By Bernard Shaw. Brentano's, New York. $2.

One play translated from the German, together with half a dozen amusing original trifles by Mr. Shaw, such as "The Admirable Bashville" and "Press Cuttings." A prophecy: Fifty years hence Bernard Shaw will be known as the most brilliant writer of farce and farce-comedy of his half-century in England. During part of his lifetime, by paradox and by invariably disagreeing with popular opinion, right or wrong, he succeeded in making thousands of gullible people acclaim him as a social and political prophet and a profound thinker.

THE BEST PLAYS OF 1925-26. By Burns Mantle. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.

For the seventh time the distinguished critic of the "Daily News" is bringing out his annual of the drama, this one differing little in make-up from its predecessors. Burns Mantle has reprinted, in greatly condensed form, ten plays that he considers outstanding hits of the season: "Craig's Wife," "The Great God Brown," "The Green Hat," "The Dybbuk," "The Enemy," "The Last of Mrs. Cheney," "The Bride of the Lamb," "Young Woodley," "The Butter and Egg Man," and "The Wisdom Tooth." There are photographs from each of these, and the usual tables giving the casts and brief summaries of the 263 more or less

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fugitive pieces that invaded the New York stage in the past year. "Where and When They Were Born" tells us that Cyril Maude is a London contemporary of the Battle of Antietam, and other interesting facts, and there are, besides Burns Mantle's own summary of the New York season, brief articles on the past year in Chicago, San Francisco, and southern California. It is a book well worth the attention of people with more than a passing interest in the drama.

History

EIGHT YEARS WITH WILSON'S CABINET (1913–1920). By David F. Houston. 2 vols. Doubleday, Page & Co. $10.

Ex-Secretary Houston's account of the Wilson Administration is largely a contemporaneous record, printed as the entries were set down at the time. It was Colonel House who chose Mr. Houston, a political unknown, and his reluctance to accept the place was such that it was overborne only by the repeated insistence of the President-elect. Perhaps it is true, as asserted by the publishers, that "no other living man knows so much about Woodrow Wilson" as does the author. Yet the contact of the two men, apart from that occasioned by their official duties, appears to have been of the slightest, and the account bears witness to the fact that Wilson had no real familiars. The only evidence of his personal affection that the author is able to chronicle is a fervent " Houston, old man, God bless you," spoken at parting. Of revelations regarding the inner politics of the Administration there are few. The evidence is plentiful that the author had an exceedingly poor opinion of Bryan, and there is enough to show that he had no high regard for the abilities of Mr. Lansing. Though the President's break with Colonel Harvey is treated at some length, that with Colonel House is dismissed with a mere reference. A considerable part of the book is given to an estimate of Wilson. The language is that of panegyric. The author does not, however, assume that his estimate will be accepted, either in full or in great measure, by others. It is admittedly tentative, and may be revised as he gets new side-lights from the President's other friends, from his critics, and from new materials.

Music

READ 'EM AND WEEP. The Songs You Forgot to Remember. By Sigmund Spaeth. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $4.

One of the jolliest books of the year: a history and compilation of the old sentimental favorites among American songs. The words, a few bars of music, and one or two amusing paragraphs about the song, its occasion, and its writer. Whether your recollection goes back to the Dreadful Decade of the '70's; to the Elegant Eighties; to the Mauve Decade of Mr. Beer; or merely to the 1900's described by Mark Sullivan, you will enjoy this book, and its illustrations. Excellent to take to a house party or to a summer camp.

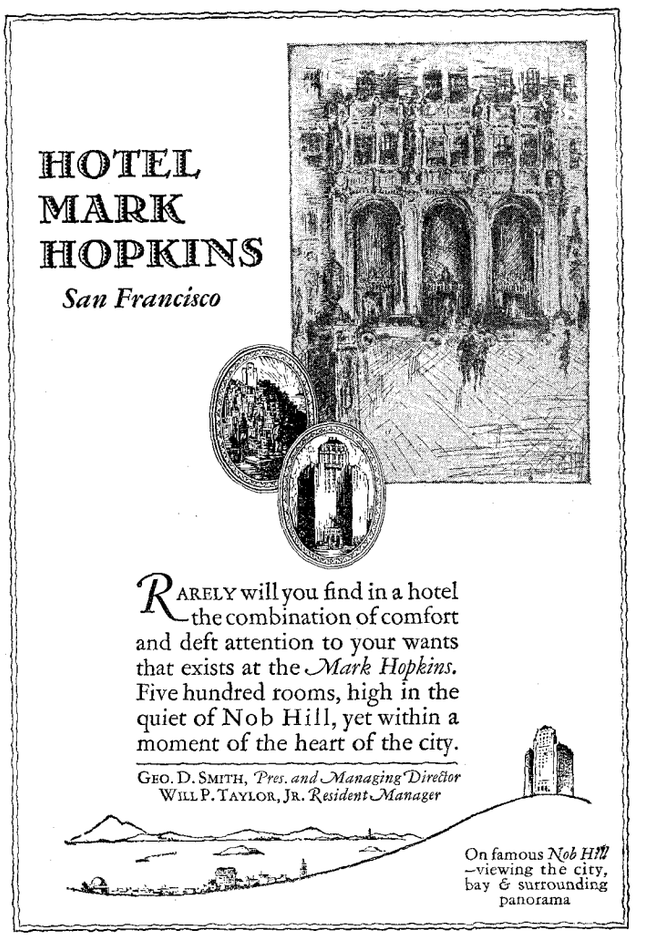
MY ADVENTURES IN THE GOLDEN AGE OF MUSIC. By Henry T. Finck. The Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. $5.

Henry T. Finck, whose sudden death occurred on the eve of the publication of this book, was the author of many volumes, chiefly on musical themes, and for over forty years musical critic of the "Evening Post" of New York. His unique and courageous criticisms, often in the face of opposition, made his name one to "either swear by or swear at." Mr. Finck's hard fight to make Wagner popular in New York is well known, his success being largely due to his insistence in making Anton Seidl conductor of the opera. Seven years of German opera, however, were enough for New York, even though conducted by the great Seidl, and the managers, Abbey and Grau, brought over a group of illustrious artists "to break the Wagner spell"—Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Lassalle, Eames, Melba, Nordica, Calvé, Sembrich, and others. Nor did they hesitate to present several prima donnas in one cast, courageously shouldering all-star casts, commonly with profit. Who can forget the ideal cast of "Faust," with Eames, the de Reszke brothers, and Lassalle; "Romeo and Juliette," with the same singers; Calvé in "Carmen," with an all-star cast; "Lohengrin," with Eames—the ideal Elsa—and Jean de Reszke; and "Tristan," with Nordica and Jean de Reszke?

Mr. Finck gleefully relates "the great Jean de Reszke joke." Jean, supreme in French opera, and brought over to throw Wagner in the shade, became a powerful champion of Wagner. "And now comes the joke—he made Wagner fashionable," and the special society nights were those in which Jean sang a Wagner rôle. The greatest Romeo became the "prince of Tristans."

Other opera fights Mr. Finck had. "I think I never fought harder for a thing than I did for the emancipation of 'Parsifal,'" he writes. It was denounced as an "immoral, irreligious, quite nearly blasphemous work." And it will be remembered that Wagner's widow, considering that she held the monopoly of the opera, charged Conried with theft in producing it in America, and brought suit against him, which he won.

Mr. Finck was a musical epicure, liking only the best and rejecting, without question, what gave him no pleasure. In these naturally told and delightfully frank reminiscences the reader comes to know well a unique and magnetic personality.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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.

Two Letters

IN a kind of New Year's message to the readers of this department we tried to tell what this department is and what it is not. Now comes one of our good friends with a most illuminating letter to tell us what we *ought* to be to be of the greatest service to the typical investor. We are printing this letter and our answer to it because—

In the first place, the writer gives an excellent description of a typical investor. And,

In the second place, we have again an opportunity to show how, very specifically, this magazine can assist the typical investor.

Here are the letters:

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"Having had enough bad experience through B. B. & R. Knight and now New England Oil, I am endeavoring to gain further light in the investment field.

"I am professor in the college here, do not have enough investments to pay to put them into a trust department in a strong bank, nor time, knowledge, or facilities enough apparently to make good investments all alone. Having only moderate sums to invest, I naturally want to make the most possible while being reasonably safe, so that 4 per cent and 5 per cent municipal bonds do not have a strong appeal.

"Am I not typical of thousands of investors? How can we learn where are the original sources of dependable information and how to correctly use them and draw the proper conclusions?

"We don't like to run to busy bankers and have them look up a lot of ratings for us. We would like to look at these sources ourselves and pick out a few items by ourselves, and then perhaps ask if our judgment is good or faulty and why, and then gradually learn how to guide ourselves and also walk safely, because we take only those paths that are approved after we have picked them.

"Don't we need to know:

"1. What classes of ratings there are.

"2. How far down in the classifications it is safe for us to go.

"3. Where we can look up these ratings ourselves.

"4. What items we need to know about a company when investigating it, and where to get the information so that we can depend on its being unbiased.

"5. What *other things do we need to know?*

"Is all this compiled somewhere I can get it and keep it handy for reference?

"Once you wrote in The Outlook:

" 'There are . . . brokerage houses which honestly and earnestly endeavor to perform investment service of the kind referred to for their customers. . . . Before you tie up with a broker, investigate him.'

"Are we capable of investigating a broker, do we know how to go about it, or where to get the unbiased information?

"I once got the best information I knew how to get about certain well-known and high-grade brokerage houses. One of them sold me B. B. and R. Knight, and you know about that.

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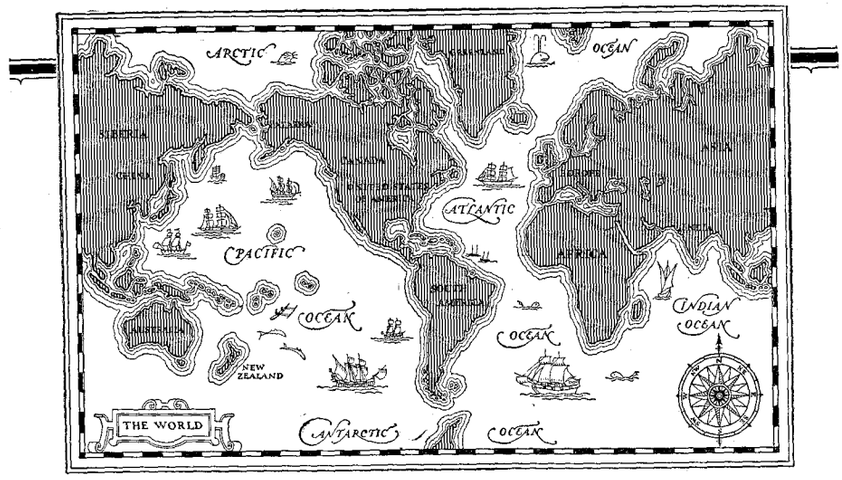

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finds fault with the stocks (preferred) I bought of the two others, and advises changing them to their preference.

"I figured a great chain drug-store handling thousands of items, with stores over a great geographical area, was very safe and very sure of continued dividends. Now I am told it is not a *necessary* industry, and that I ought to invest in such like a great trunk line railroad or American Steel Foundries.

"I thought textiles very fundamental and necessary and my wife thought 'Fruit of the Loom' was standard, but we have lost over $3,000 there.

"I thought Union Twist Drill, furnishing fundamental tools and parts to all metal workers, quite good, but I am told it is only a small local concern. Well, all the big ones were that at one time.

"Now I need to reinvest $500 and could change over $1,500 more, and I want to do the best for myself that I can.

"I have shunned common stock for preferred, and am now told that if the company fails neither will be any good and that preferred earnings are limited and common is good for all that is made, which I know certainly.

"Have you covered all this somewhere in one Outlook? If so, would you let me know its date? We have most of them in the house for several years back.

"Is such a thing as a primer for investors possible?

"For example, I have never been advised to buy anything from the Blank Company, yet their ads look attractive in The Outlook.

"Could one tie up to —— & Company?

"Well I have tired you enough probably, but such things are very vital to thousands of us."

Quite an interesting mouthful. Ours in reply was this:

"Replying to your letter of December 27, I think that your case is typical of that of thousands of investors. There is no short answer to your question as to how you can learn where to get information and how to use it. It is not 'all compiled somewhere'—or, if it is, I have not seen it.

"The study of investments involves a great many factors. It involves, first of all, access to the facts. These are contained in various services and digests which are semi-official in nature. To supply one's self with the library equipment necessary to look up diversified securities would cost anywhere from $100 to $250 per year. In addition to these facts, there is also needed knowledge of men and corporations which can be gained only by actual contacts and experience.

"After this, and necessary to understand and interpret this information, are needed judgment and experience in the art or science of investing, together, of course, with a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the individual investor.

"What I am leading up to is this: The broker is in the business to sell securities. As a rule he is honest and tries to sell you what will fit your needs. But he is primarily interested in selling, and cannot take the time to study your particular situation. Also the broker is interested in selling new issues, because there is usually more profit in them for him, and new issues are often more speculative than seasoned stocks and bonds.

"To help the investors who find themselves in your situation, the so-called 'service' department of The Outlook was founded several years ago, and has been functioning with, I think, a high degree of success. Here is the way it works: If you have some money to invest and are attracted by certain securities, we will study the securities for you, bringing to our aid all the available information published plus our own experience and information derived from many contacts in the financial world. We have nothing to sell except our services, and the charge for these is so small that we cannot be said to be making any great profit from this source. We are chiefly interested in promoting our client's prosperity by showing him what to avoid and what to buy. We do not recommend securities. We pass on those in which he is interested.

"In the past few years there have grown up several investment counselors who work on the same principle. We can give you names of the responsible individuals and firms in this field if you so desire.

"The house of Blank & Co. is an excellent house. We would not advise any one, however, to "tie up" with any house if by that is meant simply buying on its recommendation. We do not want people to tie up to us in that sense. We urge that investors, so far as they are able by reading and otherwise, study investments, and try to make their own decisions on the basis of the best available information, together with such assistance as our service department can give them.

"We often call attention to specific classes of investments which we think will suit particular needs, as, for example—and for your case we would incline to recommend it—the investment trust.

"If what I have said is of any value, I hope you will write again, and perhaps we can get further in the solution of your problem."

W. L. S.

From an Inquiring Reader

THE secretary of an investment club sends this in. We reprint it without comment:

"Another investor was being tempted by an investment trust offering, which he submitted for analysis. We found it to be a corporation with some fairly well known men as directors. The capital was invested in a very good list of common stocks, and an initial dividend of 7½ per cent on the selling price was assured, together with a minimum yearly appreciation of 10 per cent on both principal and income. What a wonderful pot of gold at the end of that rainbow of promise!

"So we checked up, and found that the shares selling for $11 had a book value at that time of approximately $8.60, showing that about 28 per cent was added to the book value for selling, promotion, and organizing commissions. It would take nearly three years of that annual appreciation to make that up and give the investor an even start. Also we found that 7½ per cent of $11 is 82½ cents, which in turn is 9½ per cent on $8.60, the amount actually invested. The stocks in which the money was invested are not paying anything like an average of 9½ per cent on the current market value, so we were puzzled. But again the circular came to the rescue and explained that income was 'derived from regular and extra dividends received on the stocks held in the Trust, from the sale of stock dividends and "rights" and or from the sale of stocks held by the Trust at a profit of 25 per cent or more.' We had preconceived notions that stocks dividends, 'rights,' and market value increases were the things that would make for that promised 10 per cent annual apprecation, so, being pig-headed enough not to change our ideas, we turned sadly away and decided that there was another good rainbow gone wrong."

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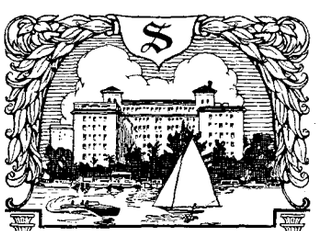

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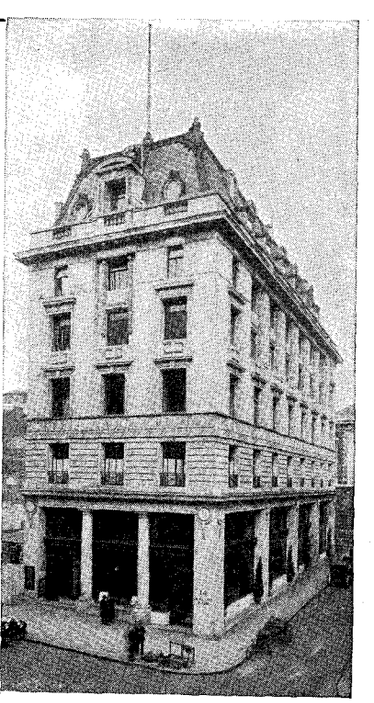

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61-day all expense tours, $490.
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WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

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HEADMASTER. Boys' private school. Investment. Suite 505, 522 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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TEACHERS register now for immediate and future vacancies. Suite 505, 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Lady, Protestant, experienced teacher, for girl, 12. Country. Good reference. Salary seventy-five dollars a month. Letter C, Fairville, Chester Co., Pa.

WANTED—Lady to take full charge household for gentleman with two boys, 11 and 13. Permanent position. Answer fully, stating age, family, religion, salary expected, all previous experience, and references. Photograph returned if sent. 7,472, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

WOMAN with some experience in care of boys to help in orphans' home. State experience, references, salary. Write Jefferson County Orphanage, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ANDOVER student desires summer position as tutor or companion, preferably with family intending to travel. Experience. Write Occupant, 5 Taylor Hall, Andover, Mass.

BOOKKEEPING position desired by Protestant woman experienced in college accounting. Excellent references. 7,469, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate desires position as companion or tutor during summer months. Teaching experience. Capable. Foreign travel especially desired. 7,475, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, experienced traveler, planning to go abroad in January or February, will act as chaperon or companion. Mrs. O. M. Sanborn, Readville, Mass.

SMITH student, schooled abroad, wants summer tutoring. English, French, beginner's Latin. Camp or private. 7,473, Outlook.

TRAVEL. Young woman, daughter of university professor, desires position as companion, secretary, or nurse on three or four months' trip abroad. References asked and given. 7,470, Outlook.

WOMAN of ability as companion to lady or young girl who has developed mild form of epilepsy. A helpful advancement toward bettering the condition, gradually leading, I trust, to an elimination of the affliction. 7,474, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

IDEAL New England home offered for little girl. $85 monthly. 7,456, Outlook.

CHILD wanted in real home. Understanding care. Chany, Sharon, Mass.

The Caribbees

By Don C. Seitz

I should like to live at ease
Somewhere in the Caribbees
Where the waving palm trees grow
And the cheery trade winds blow.

Where the sunshine rules the sky
And no gray clouds whistle by;
Dream of youth and things that please,
Somewhere in the Caribbees!

Contributors' Gallery

The article on Gresham's School by Charles K. Taylor is the sixth of a series of articles on English schools which he has published in The Outlook, the material for which he collected on a trip to England last summer. Mr. Taylor and his three American schoolboy companions toured the country on a bicycle. He is a scientific student of boy psychology and education and is the originator of a remarkable system of standards for determining the physical development of both boys and girls. He has had wonderful results in helping boys choose the work for which they are best suited. Mr. Taylor's wide knowledge of educational methods and conditions in this country makes his studies of English schools particularly interesting. He is planning another trip of the same kind next summer.

Charles Hodges is Assistant Professor of Government and Assistant Director of the Division of Oriental Commerce and Politics at New York University. During the war he spent a great deal of time in the Far East investigating the political and business conditions underlying world politics. Part of this work was of a semi-official character for the United States Government.

Edwy B. Reid is Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and is now in charge of public relations for the Federal Land and Intermediate Credit Banks. His past experience which fitted him so well for this position included early training in a country newspaper, a course at Michigan Agricultural College, and work on various farm papers. Later he became Chief of the Division of Publications in the United States Department of Agriculture. Before taking his present position he was editor of "Farm and Home."

Free for All

New York as Seen from Florida

The "Why and Why Not 'Al' Smith?" have brought out much expression of opinion. The statement of George Fort Milton that it is not true that the Catholic voters are interested in "Al" Smith because of his religion is not convincing.

It is believed that the popular opposition to a member of the Catholic Church is not due to the religion (which is not materially different from the Protestant). It is due to the demonstration so conclusively shown in New York City that this Church now has entire control of that city, that only a Catholic Mayor can be elected and Catholics hold almost every city office, that non-Catholic teachers are rapidly being reduced and only Catholics are being appointed and promoted, that city contracts all go to Catholics and purchases of city supplies all go to Catholics.

It is believed that if a Catholic and a non-Catholic run for the same office nearly every Catholic will vote for the former, regardless of fitness for office. And if a Catholic is elected to office he will favor members of that Church almost to the exclusion of non-Catholics.

If the situation in New York City is not as stated in the foregoing, it only needs be shown to be convincing. Until it is shown we shall continue to believe that universal bigotry prevails among the members of that one Church and in time we will have the conditions which now prevail in Mexico.

A good demonstration was shown in Mayor Mitchel. He tried to be in some degree impartial. Where did he land?

G. M. Beerbower.

Hollywood, Florida.

One Against Forty-two

I have just read the article in your December 29, 1926, issue headed "The Professors and the War Debts." I wish to say two things about it: 1. It meets with my approval, as a demonstration of *courage* and of *sound logic*. It requires some "nerve," I fancy, to take issue with forty-two professors—and with many others who are predominantly either sentimentalists or mere theorists. Cloistered, academic learning has its perils in its failure to make pragmatic tests and popular contacts. Let us hope that ours is still a *government* of democracy (the average man), rather than of the *intelligentsia*.

2. The logic of the situation is summed up in your phraseology, "When the war was over, America did not enrich herself with colonial territories. The Allies did." Just keep hammering that fact in, until Europeans (often merely jealous of our prosperity) have the grace, as well as the good sense, to abandon references to Shylock.

Let me merely add to your argument that common folks may have memories good enough to recall that Europeans charged us about $80 a head (if I mistake not) for transporting oversea the American soldiers who died or who survived our expedition into international magnanimity.

(Rev.) U. S. Bartz.

Rural Valley, Pennsylvania.

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Contributors' Gallery

(C) Underwood

CAPTAIN L. M. OVERSTREET, U. S. N., has just completed his four-year tour with the United States Naval Mission in Brazil, and during this time he was able to familiarize himself thoroughly with the shipping and export situation. He is very anxious to see the United States take her rightful position as an ocean carrier. This is not the first article by Captain Overstreet that The Outlook has been fortunate enough to publish.

CHARLES L. BUCHANAN'S chief interest is in music, although he is also well known as an art critic. He has previously contributed to The Outlook, and also writes frequently for the "Bookman," the "Independent," the "International Studio," "Musical America," "Musical Quarterly," and other publications. In writing on music Mr. Buchanan feels that it should be approached from a simple, common-sense standpoint; he says that he tries to combine the point of view of the average man with the technical vision of the professional musician.

HOMER CROY has previously demonstrated his fitness to write knowingly of the European attitude toward Americans in his book, "They Had to See Paris," which has been widely read. Several summers in Europe and a keen interest in European psychology have provided him with his material. Mr. Croy will also be remembered by many readers as the author of the novel "West of the Water Tower."

Important to Subscribers

When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

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no winter cold — no summer heat

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You, too, would love this paradise where green palms gently sway in the soft breeze, where silver beaches and white-topped surf are daily delights. *You*, too, can spend happy hours among the flowers in tropical Balboa Park—*you* can pick orange blossoms in your own front yard. *You* can get the thrill of aquaplaning, of mountain climbing, of sea bathing, of yachting. *You* will revel in our 356 days of healthy sunshine, in the gorgeous sunsets on the Pacific, and in our brilliant starlit nights. *You* will enjoy the naval functions, the social life of San Diego, Coronado and La Jolla, the beach parties, and the splendid outdoor recreation we enjoy every month in the twelve.

Come to San Diego! Come this winter! Come and hunt or fish in our mile-high mountains! Come and golf on seaside links or join us on picnics to a hundred nearby scenic resorts! Come, perhaps, just for rest! Build your flower-garlanded home in our picturesque residential district overlooking mountains, ocean and valley!

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GENTLEMEN: Please send me, free, "The Romantic Story of San Diego, California."

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